



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1812. [NO. 21.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, a quantity of TEAK TIMBER, calculated for house building and for the building and repair of prows and small vessels, will be exposed to sale by Public Auction by the Timber Store-Keeper at Samarang, on the first day of August next, and that a similar assortment of the same description will subsequently be exposed to Public Sale at the different staple places along the coast at dates to be hereafter fixed.

The Timber to be put up in small lots, and sold to the highest bidder for ready money.

Particulars of the Timber to be sold to be ascertained on application to the Timber Store-Keeper, who will furnish lists previous to the day of sale.

The public are informed that no other Public Sale of Teak Timber than those now advertised will be made during the present year, and it is the desire of the Lieutenant Governor that the Landrosts do cause this notice to be circulated throughout their respective districts in the Dutch, Malay, and Chinese languages.

WM. FLINT,
Timber Store-Keeper.

Samarang, July 6, 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a Public Auction will be held on the 1st September next, in the Stad-House at Samarang, for the sale of the undermentioned condemned Public Buildings, viz:—

The old Government House in the town of Samarang.

The building known by the name of the Artillery Marine School.

The building known by the name of the Iron Foundry, with the adjoining Houses and Ground.

Conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE

VENDUE OFFICE,

No. 44, Great River Street,
ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE last sailing Teak-built, Copper bottomed Schooner TIGER, as she now lays in Batavia-roads,—after which the Cargo on board of said Schooner, consisting of first quality Java Sugar Candy. She may be seen any day previous to the sale.—A list of her Stores with the muster of the Sugar and every other particular may be had on application at the Warehouse, No. 10, New-port Street.

Batavia, 14th July, 1812.

THE

HURKARU

Bengal Annual Directory,
FOR A. D. 1813.

CONTAINING an Almanac for the Year, correct Lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Establishment at the Presidency of Bengal, including all the other Lists and Regulations usually published, &c. &c.

BY GREENWAY AND Co.

TO BE DELIVERED EARLY IN JANUARY,
Price to Subscribers, Sa. Rs. 8.

Subscriptions will be received by the Printer of the Java Government Gazette.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO den Griffier van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia als Curator der Boedels en Nalatenschappen van insolvent overledenen, en als zoodanig administrerende de Boedels van *Arend Cornelis*, in leven Stuurman van het schipje de *Harmonie*, *Johan Casper Bernhard*, in leven Capitein Militair, *Rudolph Koch*, in leven Adsisent Schryver, *Petrus Henricus Dietz*, in leven Luitenant der Infanterie, *Jacques Corneille La Perzonne*, in leven Krankbezoeker, *Jan de Jong*, in leven Luitenant Militair, *Daniel Henry Talbot*, in leven Onderkoopman, *N. Camil*, in leven Luitenant van de Infanterie, *David Keeman*, in leven Adsisent, *Pieter Baumer*, in leven Onderkoopman, *Hermanus Duin*, in leven Onderkoopman, *Willem George Bouwer*, in leven Bottelaar in het Provisie Magazyn, *Hermanus Rooda van Velde*, in leven Hellebardier, *Joan Ursinus Grevenstein*, in leven Luitenant ter Zee, *Daniel Francois van Grysse*, in leven Ordinair Klerk, *Johannes Kuper*, in leven Boekhouder, *Matthias Dyrhoff*, in leven Stuurman, *J. Holthuyzen*, *Christiaan Tappel*, *Arianje Angelia Marten*, weduwe *Frans Pieters*, *Heinrich Matzky*, in leven Luitenant der Jagers, *Johan Godfried van Rittberg*, in leven Luitenant der Jagers, *Johannes Jacobus Mak*, in leven Boekhouder, *George Jacob Schmidgal*, in leven Capitein van de Infanterie, *Pieter Engelbertus Steynou*, *Gunnarits Kaars*, in leven Tweede Deurwaarder, *Franciscus Gonzales*, *J. H. Gratian*, in leven Ordinair Klerk, *Charles Francois Frederick Douart*, *J. L. G. van Zeller*, *Pieter Wynand Sautveld*, *Johan Fransien*, *Jacob Hoonsiger*, in leven Sergeant, *Henrik Warreman*, in leven Kok van het buiten Hospitaal, *Carel August Mayer*, in leven Boekhouder, *Willem van Cas*, in leven Luitenant van de Infanterie, de weduwe *van Thiel*, de weduwe *Fransien*, *Pieter Wouter van Wyngaarden*, in leven Onderkoopman, *Michael Pieter Fabritius van Tengenagel*, in leven Onderkoopman en Translateur, *J. W. Rudolph*, in leven Onderkoopman, *Abraham Samant*, in leven Geassumeerd Lid in dezen Hoogen Raad, *David van der Benke*, in leven Luitenant Kwartiermeester, *Philip Joseph Galles*, in leven Finantie Boekhouder, en *Harko Ipsma Vinckers* aan den zelve Raad by requesten verzoekt heeft Citatie by Edicte at valvas Curia ter indaging van allen en een iegelyk die vermeen eenig regt, actie of pretentie te hebben op de voorsz. insolvente Boedels.

En dit verzoek aan welcke Curator geaccordeerd zynde, zoo is het dat ik *W. A. van den Heuvel* waarmeende Deurwaarder en Gezwooren Exploiteur van welcke Hoogen Raade, voor de derde maal ben dagvarende allen en een iegelyk die vermeen mogten, eenig regt actie of pretentie op de voorsz. Boedels te hebben, ter rolle van dezen Hoogen Raad tegen Woensdag den 22 aanstaande te compareren omme het tweede default te purgeren voorts nog hunne pretentien bekend te maken die te institueren en fundeeren op poene dat die geene die hier aan in gebreeke blyven zullen worden geimponceerd een euwig selentium.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd,
BATAVIA, } Door my
den 18 July 1812. } *W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Expl.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN MAITLAND, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment to the Orphan Chamber at Samarang, before the last day of July next, and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment.

Samarang, June 16, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. WILLIAM NEATE CHAPMAN and THOMAS RUTTER, beg to inform the Public that they have established themselves as General Agents at Samarang on the Island of Java, under the Firm of

CHAPMAN & RUTTER, for the purpose of disposing of such Consignments as may be made to them and transacting such Agency business as they may be favored with.

Batavia, 17th July, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

THE koop voor afbraak, zeeven steene huizen met panien gedekt, staande op Bantam, digt by het fort Speelwyk, nagenaten door wylen den Commandeur P. P. De Puy.

ADVERTENTIE.

MEVROUW MOM, presecert uit de hand te koop twee Thuynen op Campong Baro een uur gaus buiten de Stad

Een steene huis met panne gedekt, en eenige slave vertrekke van Bamboes.

Een Macassar planken huis en loes en eenige Bamboese vertrekken voor de slaven, te bevrengen by J. D. BRUGMAN.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE Landdrost van Krawang, ingevolge daar toe bekome kwalificatie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur over het Eiland Java, zig met ter woon van Krawang naar Indramayoe hebbende begeeven, verzoekt dat alle Officiele en Particuliere Brieven aan zyn adres over Cheribon naar Indramayoe worden verzonden.

THE Batavia, den 15 July 1812. Is, van een Dochter bevallen, Vrouwe CATHARINA CHARLOTTA HOLLE; Echtgenoot van LAMBERTUS ZIGERS VERORENS.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hoog gemelden Raad PIETER VAN HEEMSTEDT CAPPELHOFF, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van insolvente overledene alhier, en als zoodanig Administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen *Jacobus van den Boogaart*, heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte at valvas Curia, op en de jegens alle onbekenden, die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschap vermeen te hebben.

Zoo is 't dat ik *Willem Anthony van den Heuvel*, waarmeende Eerste gezwooren Exploiteur van welmelden Hoogen Raad by deze dagvare alle onbekenden, die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voornemden *Jacobus van den Boogaart*, vermeen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 22ste July 1812, des morgens ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te Compareren dan wel gemachtigden te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentien te institueren, op poene, dat alle Difailanten die ten voorschrevenen dage en plaatze, niet Compareren, nochte gemachtigden zenden verstoken zullen zyn van hun recht en de actie.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd, na voorgaande klokke geslag ten puy van den Raad-huize der Stad Batavia, dezen 9de July 1812.

By my
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL, Expl.

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENT.

Door Vendumeestoren zullen Vendatis-verden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 20ste July 1812.

Voor een Chinese Bakkerij staande even buiten de voormalige Diestpoort, voor reekening van *Carel Gage*, van eenige zakken met Rogge, en met Eschuyten, eenige vaten Meel, alle Bakkers gereedschappen, nevens een Bamboese huis of opstal met drie bak-ovens, staande op 's Compagencies grond.

Op Dingsdag den 21ste July 1812.

Voor de woning van *G. L. Goesen*, staande op klyn Roca-malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, diverse soorten van Bengalse Lywaten volgens monsters item Javase wagen-trypen, franjes, linten en quasten en wat verder ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveilt.

Op Woensdag den 22ste July 1812.

Voor het Negotie-huis van *P. Vermeer*, staande aan de oostzyde van de Grote-rivier No: 45. van Mans en Vrouws ryzadels, glas-werken, zylde tassen, franjes in zoort, catoene gaarens, Mans klederagien, slaven en wesmeer.

Op Donderdag den 23ste July 1812.

Voor het Negotie-huis van *Sator Awd*, staande op de grote Roca-malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en zilver-werken, lywaten in zoort, Javase zadels, fraay Japause, verlake goederen en wesmee.

Op Zaterdag den 25 July 1812.

Voor 't Vendukantoor, van eenige vaste goederen, nevens een Schoenjer met Inventaris en lading, vide aparte advertentie. Zal door Vendumeestoren voor het Vendu kantoor, behalven de bereeds geadvertende verkoping van vaste goederen, nog aan de meestbiedende, worden opgeveild, de volgende vastigheden te weeten:

Voor Reekening van *Anthony Macare*,

No: 1. Zeeker erf en een gedeelte uit een meerder parthy nute samen getrokken en tot een gemaakt bebouwd met een oud steene huis, staande en geleegen binnen deese stad aan de oostzyde van de grote rivier in 't blok G. sub No: 20 en 18.

No: 2. Zeeker restant erf bebouwd met een wagen huisje en paarde stall, staande en geleegen binnen dese stad, aan de oostzyde van de grote rivier in 't blok G. sub 18.

No: 3. Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en geleegen binnen dese stad aan de oostzyde van de grote rivier in 't blok Q 3. sub No: 15.

No: 4. Zeeker erf bebouwd met een oud steene pedak, staande en geleegen binnen dese stad aan de west zyde van de grote rivier in 't blok I sub No: 41.

No: 5. Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en gelegen binnen dese stad op de zogenaamde avond passer ofte aan de oostzyde van de grote rivier in 't blok F. 1. sub No: 59.

No: 6. Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en geleegen binnen dese stad aan de westzyde van grote rivier in 't blok I, sub No: 82.

No: 7. Zeeker erf bebouwd met een oud steene pedak, staande en geleegen binnen dese stad, aan de westzyde van de grote rivier, in 't blok II, sub No: 52.

No: 8. Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene pedak, gemerkt No: 161. staande en geleegen buiten deze stadspoort diest, in de Chinese Campong, in het westerveld het 5. deel van 't blok O. sub No: 291.

No: 9. Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene pedakjk gemerkt No: 170. staande en geleegen buiten dese Stads Poort-diest in de Chinese Campong in 't westerveld het 5de deel van 't blok O. sub No: 290.

Voor Reekening van *Mr. Dalson*.

Een gekoperde Schoenjer genaamd de Tyger, zo als deselve thans legd op de

reede van Batavia, beneevens de in gemelde Schoenjer zynde lading, bestaande in Javasche Candy-suiker eerste soort. De Inventaris der Schoenjer beneevens het monster der zuiker zyn dagelyks te zien in het Negotie-huis No: 10. staande in de binnen Nieuw-poort Straat.

BATAVIA, den 18 July 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geen en die iets te preten-deren hebben van, dan wel schul- dig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger MARCUS ABZELON, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van Veertien dagen van dato dezef af, aan de Executeurs J. E. DE MOOR en N. PIETERS, Batavia den 6de July 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

UIT de hand te koop twee nieu- we geboude Tjunias van 5 Coyangs, te bevragen by J. H. DE HOOCH, op Jaccatra.

Batavia den 11de July 1812.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1812.

We have been favoured from good autho- rity with the following statement of the sums which fall to the share of different ranks in the first dividend of the prize money at Jogy- carta.

	Spanish Dols.
Puckallie and Beestee.....	18
Sepoys, Drummer, Trumpeter, Rank, and File, Golundaze and Gon-lascar, European Rank and File, Drummer, and Trumpeter.....	26
Havildar and 2d Tindal.....	35
Sergeants.....	141
Staff Serjeant and Sub-Adjutant.....	177
Jemadar and 1st Tindal.....	283
Schadar and Serang.....	551
Colonial Lieutenant and Assist Surgeon.....	708
Cornet, Lieutenant Fire-worker, and Ensign.....	1061
Lieutenant, Assist. Surgeon, and Quar- ter-master.....	1946
Captain, Surgeon, and Pay-master.....	2831
Major.....	4954
Lieutenant Colonel.....	8816
	16984

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

SIR,
The extract which appeared in your paper of the 20th ultimo, from the Liverpool Mercury exhibits a curious instance of that pre- sumption which hastens to draw conclusions without waiting to gain a knowledge of the requisite premises. When we advert to the quarter from whence it comes, a city largely connected with the West Indian trade, we can bear no loss to account for the spirit which dictated the paragraph in question, that spirit of narrow monopolizing policy which the luminous arguments of ADAM SMITH have not yet entirely subdued, which thinks that the prosperity of one part of a state requires the depression of others, which has thrown obstacles in the way of importation from the British possessions in the east and long im- peded the improvement of a sister kingdom, whose encreasing wealth and resources, in- stead of being regarded as strengthening the bulwarks of the empire, were looked on with jealousy as the portentous elevation of a rival.

That colonial produce must suffer a de- preciation while it continues to be excluded from the continent of Europe will not be disputed. But that exclusion is by no means so complete as the Liverpool editor would in- sinuate. The urgent wants of the continent itself have caused the exclusive decrees of Napoleon to be resisted and eluded, and have, in various instances obliged himself to abate their vigour.

The writer's prejudices have made him over- look the great security which our eastern com- merce derives from the acquisition of Mau- ritius, Bourbon and Java, an advantage so conspicuous that his blindness to it can only be ascribed to his considering that commerce as a rival, whose prosperity is rather to be deprecated than desired.

How will this writer, who speaks of Java as a burthen, to the supporting of which he can be reconciled only by the hope that it may serve as an article of exchange at a peace, be astonished to hear that instead of being a cause of expense, that valuable colony is found, on the most moderate estimate, to yield a clear annual surplus, after defraying all charges, civil and military, of two millions of dollars.

We have hitherto considered the subject, as the Liverpool editor has done, in the light merely of a mercantile question of profit and loss. But we flatter ourselves that every gen- uine son of Britain will view it as liable to the influence of more exalted motives.—And we trust the nation which has so nobly lavished her blood and her treasure, in the cause of oppressed and insulted Spain, will not so readily as the Liverpool editor surrender the worthy inhabitants of this island to the cruel and rapacious grasp of a tyrant from which they have been so happily rescued.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Arrived on the 15th instant, ship Thain- stone, W. Scott, from Penang June 1st, Cargo Sundries.

Ships and Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.

H. M. ship Cornelia—ship Samdanny—do: James Drummond—H. C. brig Ma- ry Ann—ship Cheribon—do. Pekin—brig Nancy—schooner Tiger—do. Wellington—American brig America—do. ship James—ship Hermes—brig Thetis—ship Java—brig Charlotte—do. Thainstone—Spanish ship Peace and Religion.

To the EDITOR of the JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR,

I request you will do me the favor to in- sert in your next paper, the following lines, as a humble tribute to the Memory of Gen- eral ALBERTI, from

Your obedient servant,
J. D. P.

The honours sacred to the dead
Have echoed through the solemn gloom,
And can the Muse forbear to shed
A tear o'er brave Alberti's tomb?

Ah no! though once the hostile steel
Beamed in that hand which now lies low,
Each generous mind will surely feel
The death of such a noble foe!

That well he play'd a Soldier's part,
Corneli's blood-stained fields proclaim,
He sought them with a Hero's heart
And left them with a Hero's fame!

The sigh that swells in friendship's breast,
The tear that falls o'er pity's check,
The virtues of the dead attest,
And silently his praises speak.

From sorrow gain'd the wish'd release,
His soul has reach'd that happy shore,
Where angels dwell in joy and peace,
And war's dread sound is heard no more!

And when yon gloomy paths ye tread,
To mourn your gallant comrades' doom,
Oh Sons of Britain! deign to shed
A tear o'er brave Alberti's tomb!

EUROPE DEATHS.

In Bond Street General William Picton, Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Foot, aged 87.

At his house in Camden Town, John Mills, Esq. the only survivor of the persons immured in the Black Hole of Calcutta, an event that will ever be recorded in the annals of our Asiatic History. This gentleman had reached his 89 year, and many years ago, married Mrs. Vincent, the celebrated singer. The humanity of Mr. Mills in relinquishing his station next the Win- dow in the fatal Dungeon above mentioned, to Mr. Holwell, is recorded by Mr. Orme in his accounts of our Military Transactions in India.

Captain N. Palmer, of the Alacrity, of the wounds received in action.

Lieutenant Charles Cobb, 1st of the Christian, of the wound received in action with the French flotilla off Boulogne, on the 22d September.

General Spry of the Royal Marines, the oldest Gen- eral Officer in the Army.

Captain John Stewart, late of the Seahorse, in which ship he gained immortal honour, by his defence against a squadron of Turkish frigates.

In September last, on the passage from St. Helena to England, Captain Kidd, of the Honorable Com- pany's ship City of London.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE,
APRIL 16.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 4, 1812.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to ap- point Brevet Major James Mouat, of the Engineer Corps on this Establishment, to the situation of Su- perintending Engineer at Prince of Wales Island, in the room of Major Robertson, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

C. W. GARDINER,
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Asiatic Mirror, March 18.

Last Wednesday night, the Printing Of- fice established with great labour and ex- pence, by the Missionary Society at Seram- pore accidentally caught fire, which spread with such rapidity, that before assistance could be rendered, the whole of the printing materials were destroyed. The loss sustain- ed by this accident is, to a certain extent, irreparable. About fifteen hundred reams of paper, commissioned from Europe, for the use of the Printing Office, were burnt. The various assortments of types which, beside those in the European character, con- tained no less than 12 founts in the Oriental Languages, cast in this Country, with in- credible labour and perseverance, were used by the heat, whence a large proportion has been lost, and such part of the metal as has been saved from the ashes, must be re- cast. A number of Oriental Publications, and no less than ten English Works, were in progress at the Missionary Press, when this unfortunate accident occurred; and such part of those Works as had passed through the Press, were entirely consumed.

Asiatic Mirror, March 25, 1812.

Letters received by the Portuguese ship Conceicao, which arrived in the River on Sun- day last from Rangoon, give late and satis- factory accounts of the British Mission from the Supreme Government to the Court of Ava. These accounts are the more welcome, as the late occurrences on the eastern frontier gave rise to many vague and unfavourable rumours which, though all along discredited, are satis- factorily proved by the accounts now received to be entirely groundless.

The British Envoy and suite still remained at Rangoon on the 4th current; and continu-

ed to experience every mark of civility and respect from the Burmahs, who evinced an earnest desire to maintain their present friend- ly relations with the British Government. Captain Canning expected to leave Rangoon on his intended journey to Amarrapura be- fore the middle of the present month.

Extract of a letter from Rangoon received by the Conceicao.

"RANGOON, 3d MARCH, 1812.

"The British Mission still continues at this place; but is expected in the course of a few days to proceed up the Country. Cap- tain Canning, the Envoy, accompanied by Lieutenant Allan, and Captains Fleming and Smyth, lately proceeded on a second sporting excursion in Seriam, attended by the Gov- ernor of that Province; during which the party shot nine large Elephants, a number of Deer, and various other game.

"On the 28th ultimo, a beautiful Brig was launched at this place from the Yard of Mr. Turner, which on entering the water received the name of the Mary Anne, in compliment to the Envoy's Lady. The Viceroy attended on the occasion, and expressed himself high- ly delighted with this handsome specimen of naval architecture. The Mary Anne is the property of Captain Snoball, and is intended shortly to sail hence for Madras.

"Trade is but dull here at present, and Timber, the principal article of export, ex- travagantly dear: Stick Lac and other staple commodities of the Country, are equally high in price. The great Fair, generally held every year at this period, and which in former times was much frequented, has not taken place this season. Only a few merchants of the poorest description have hitherto attended, and there is very little appearance of any business being transacted."

By letters of the middle of this month from Benares, we are informed that a body of Pin- darees, supposed to amount to about 3000, have lately entered the British territory through the Hilliah Pass, opposite Mirzapore, plundering villages, and committing other de- predations on the tracts adjoining their route. The approach of this banditti occasioned con- siderable alarm and uneasiness, which extend- ed as far as Mirzapore; though certainly with- out the slightest ground of apprehension at the latter station, as it has a Battalion of Sepoys for its protection. It is to be re- gretted that there were no Cavalry at Benares or in the neighbourhood, to send against those depredators, otherwise their aggression would probably have met full and immediate chas- tisement. Amud Row, the deposed Peishwa, residing at Benares, made a tender of the few horses that he retains for State, to go in pur- suit of the marauders.—This offer has been accepted:—three companies of Sepoys, with two light field pieces, and the horse of the Ex-Peishwa, left Benares on the 12th or 13th current, in quest of the plunderers; and should they be so fortunate as to come up with the object of their pursuit, we trust the Pin- darrées will receive such chastisement, as ef- fectually to prevent the recurrence of a simi- lar act of temerity.

Asiatic Mirror, April 1.

Letters of the 20th, 21st and 22d ult. from Patna, were filled with accounts of the alarm prevailing in that quarter, and through- out the greater part of the Province of South Behar, in consequence of the expected approach of the body of plundering Pindar- rees, whose irruption into the Company's territory was noticed in last Mirror. The letters of the 23d ultimo, from Patna, state that the Pindarrees were understood to be retreating, and that the fears of the natives had begun to subside. The number of this marauding banditti is variously stated. Some accounts estimate them at not less than 10,000. A letter from a Correspondent at Benares, mentions that in their tract from the neighbourhood of Mirzapore to Sassaram, they had burnt no less than fourteen villages.

Some accounts say that this body of Pin- darrées were destined for Bundelcund, with the view of occasioning a diversion in favour of the fortress of Callinjur; but that coming too late for that service they lost their promised reward; and that they therefore sought to recompense themselves for the ex- pence and trouble of their march by plun- dering the defenceless inhabitants on the frontier of the Company's territory.

Extract of a letter from Patna, dated 22d March:

"An account was brought to Patna on the 21st, that the Pindarrees were supposed to be moving towards this City, upon which General Watson ordered the Battalion at Dinapore under arms, attended with its guns. Some Companies and guns were sent out, and the Provincial Battalion, and armed Irregulars, were held in readiness to act on the shortest notice. During the 20th and 21st, the panic which had prevailed for some days among the Natives, began to subside, but yesterday towards noon, I was surprized to see the people crowding to the banks of the river in the utmost bustle and confusion, some hurrying with their effects on board their boats, and all scrambling to get them- selves transported to the opposite side of the river. All this bustle and commotion was occasioned by an unfounded rumour that accounts were received of the Pindarrees,

to the number of 30 or 40,000 having ac- tually arrived at Moneer, a few coss distant. Towards the evening, the alarm again sub- sided as the rumour in which it originated, became generally known to be premature; but the shops still continued shut;—the merchants, however, are now bringing back their portable articles of value, which they had carried to the River side to be in readiness to be embarked. To day all is quiet and their fears seem to have entirely ceased. This part of the Country has remained so long under the reign of peace, that the alarm was more easily spread, and occasion- ed greater consternation than might have been otherwise expected.

Asiatic Mirror, April 8.

We are informed that the House of Messrs. John Gilmore and Co. of Calcutta, have entered into contract with Captain Hugh Reid, to build a ship of 1250 tons for the service of the Hon'ble East India Company, to be employed in the China Trade. We perceive with satisfaction the adoption of arrangements for the introduction of ships built in India to the regular service of the Company, as it shews that the prejudices which have long prevailed in Europe on this head, are gradually lessening; and every additional instance of the admission of a ship built in this Country to the Company's service is of importance, as it must tend more and more to correct certain erroneous notions that still prevail in some degree, and by demonstrating the excellence of the materials employed in Asiatic ship building, bring forward, with advantage to England and to India, the naval resources of this Country.

Accounts received two days ago from Be- har, state that the Pindarries had quitted the Company's territory.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Courier,—March 7, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following despatch from Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Smith, of His Ma- jesty's 65th Regiment, and commanding a force in Kettwar, to the address of the Re- sident at Baroda: communicating the opera- tions of the force against the Fort of Now- anuggur.

The Governor in Council has received with particular satisfaction, the communication of so fortunate a termination of the coercive measures which government had been com- pelled to prosecute against the chieftain of Now- anuggur; and has to express to Lieutenant Colonel Smith, and the officers and troops under his command, the high sense entertained of their conduct throughout the whole of that service; in the course of which, though no opportunity has occurred for the active dis- play of the valour of British troops, the most satisfactory testimony has been yet afforded, of their high state of discipline and exemplary moderation, at a moment when their ardour for the attack was on the point of being gra- tified and rewarded.

Head-quarters, Camp before Nowanuggur, February 14, 1812.

SIR,

The nature of your communications with the Jam Rajah, requiring the advance of the detachment under my command, I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that we marched from Chella Chunga on the morn- ing of the 21st instant, and took up a po- sition on the North face of Nowanuggur, the Jam's Arab infantry only occasioning some trifling skirmishing, while his horse was kept in check by those of His Highness Futty Sing.

On the morning of the 22d, a detachment was sent forward to take up ground for the batteries, but considering the camp at too great a distance to do so promptly, and with- out great loss, I established in the first in- stance a strong redoubt to shelter the troops in our further operations, the enemy having brought nearly all his guns during the night to this face, I placed two guns in the Redoubt to keep up the enemy's attention from the real spot intended for breaching which was most judiciously pointed out by the Engineer Lieut- enant Gordon, and a battery having been completed during the night of the 22d, it opened about 9 o'clock the following morn- ing, and effected a breach on the north-east face of the wall by 5 o'clock in the evening.

I had issued orders for the assault at day light this morning, which the Jam's submi- sion to government, during the night preven- ted, and though, by this timely reflection of the Rajah's, many lives have been saved, I may be permitted to regret, in common with all the officers and men of this detachment, a result so full of disappointment; for the zeal and order, evinced by all ranks, promised the most decisive success against any resistance.

I am under the greatest obligations to Lieut- enant Colonel East, for his support and as- sistance to me on all occasions.

The advanced parties of the light battalion, and the company of sharp shooters of the 7th regiment, who were thrown out against the Arabs, while we were taking up ground on the 22d instant, particularly distinguished themselves, by activity and steadiness.

The officers mostly employed having been those of the engineers and artillery, they all made the greatest exertions in their respective duties. The engineers Lieutenant Gordon and Ensign Jarvis, were indefatigable. Captain Bond and all the officers and men of artillery, afforded me the highest satisfaction; the merits of Captain Hardy are well established, he is an excellent officer, and I availed myself of his information and science, with perfect confidence.

Permit me to offer my best thanks to you, Sir, for the assistance of the Guicawar troops, and to express my sense of their cordial co-operation; they raised a battery of their own, and covered my camp under a severe fire from the town for two days and a night. My particular thanks are due to the Dewanjee, and the sirdars Ameen Saib, the Kawn and Butcher Jemidar; they all manifested the greatest interest for our success, and proved themselves sincere and active allies.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, with copies of my orders for the assault, and on the good conduct of the troops.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. and very humble servant,

(Signed) LIONEL SMITH,
Lieut. Colonel.

(True Copy)

J. WILLIAMS,

First Assistant to Resident.

EXTRACT FROM DETACHMENT ORDERS BY LT. COLONEL SMITH.

Head-quarters, Camp before Nowanuggur, Sunday, February 23, 1812.

PAROLE ABERCROMBY.

The different corps will assemble at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning and march for the breaching battery, in order to assault the town at break of day.

Two hundred rank and file, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers from the 2d, 4th and 7th each, will remain to guard the camp with troops of cavalry; the whole of the guard to be under Captain Smith.

The light battalion to lead, right in front followed by the 65th, 2d, 4th and 7th.

Major Burr will please to have his sharp shooters formed for a particular service, and to take up their ground, when the troops advance, at the breast work, when the officers will receive his further orders; on the arrival of the sharp shooters at that station, the guard now there, is to join its corps.

Captain Bond will have two field pieces, including one galloper, ready to force a gate which will be pointed out to him, at the same time as the troops advance.

Each commanding officer of corps will have his particular orders from the commanding officer.

One hundred rank and file, from the 2d, 4th and 7th, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers to be left to guard the battery, as the troops advance to the assault. They will be ready formed on the left of each corps.

(Signed) E. STANNUS,
Brigade-Major.

EXTRACT FROM DETACHMENT ORDERS BY LT. COLONEL SMITH.

Head-quarters, Camp at Nowanuggur, Monday, February 24, 1812.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith congratulates the detachment on the accomplishment of all the objects of government with the refractory chieftain of Nowanuggur; he has nothing but praises to offer for the zeal, and good discipline of the detachment at large, and begs all the officers and men, to accept his grateful thanks for their meritorious exertions. The Lieutenant Colonel feels it a duty, to notice in particular the conduct of the company of sharp shooters of the 1st battalion 7th regt. on the 22d instant, who were ordered out in advance within half musket shot of the walls, as a check upon the Arabs, and of the light company of the 2d regiment who were sent to their support. No troops of any nation could have shown greater coolness or activity. Major Burr and Captain Hogg, will please communicate the Lieutenant Colonel's approbation, and thanks, to Captain Hardcastle, and Lieutenant Davies, and all the officers and men of those companies.

(Signed) E. STANNUS,
Brigade-Major.

(True Extracts)

(Signed) E. STANNUS,
Brigade-Major.

(True Copy)

J. McMURDO, Lieutenant.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Detachment under Command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Camp Nowanuggur, 24th February, 1812.

KILLED.

Troop of Cavalry—1 horse.

WOUNDED.

Troops of Cavalry—2 rank and file, and 2 horse.

Light Infantry Battalion—3 rank and file.

Detachment H. M. 47th Regt.—1 rank and file.

1st Bat. 2d Regt.—1 rank and file.

Total wounded, 7 rank and file, and 2 horses.

KILLED.

Light Infantry Battalion—1 seapoy.

WOUNDED.

Artillery—1 file-major, and 1 gun lascar.

Light Infantry Bat.—1 rank and file.

Detachment 47th Regt.—1 rank and file.

1st Bat. 2d Regt.—1 rank and file.

1st Bat. 7th Regt.—1 rank and file.

Total wounded, 1 file major, 4 rank and file, and 1 gun lascar.

Sunday, 23d Feb.—Troop of Cavalry, 1 horse killed.

Grand Total—1 rank and file, 2 horses killed.—1 file major, 11 rank and file, 1 gun lascar, and 2 horses wounded.

(Signed) E. STANNUS,
Brigade-Major.

(True Copy)

J. McMURDO, Lieutenant.

List of Casualties in the Force of the Guicawar before the Fort of Nowanuggur on the 21st, 22d and 23d Feb. 1812.

	WOUNDED.	KILLED.		
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Pagadars,	27	18	2	0
Silladars,	18	26	0	0
Se-boundy,	30	19	5	3
Wital Row Dewanjee,	0	0	0	1
Total	75	63	7	17

Total men killed and wounded .. 82

Ditto horses do. do. 80

Grand Total 162

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE, }

March 4, 1812. }

Caffree Invasion of the Cape.

From a Madras Paper.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The principal details of public intelligence brought from the Cape by the ship *Friendship*, have been already given in our extra publication of Wednesday last. The *Snake Packet*, which was the bearer of the latest advices that had reached the Cape from England, sailed one or more days previous to the departure of the *Africaine*. The rumours, therefore, of additional and more recent European intelligence, said to have been derived from the former vessel, are necessarily without foundation; and the only article of that description, which has found its way into the public prints, obviously refers to an event of anterior occurrence.

The *Friendship* brings authentic and satisfactory accounts of the termination, or at least the suspension, of the war with the Caffres. The treacherous massacre of Stockenstrom, the Landroost of Graaf Reynet, a valuable and highly respected magistrate, had excited, it appears, great irritation among the settlers and people in general, both at Cape Town and in the interior. Colonel Graham was enabled to collect a force on the frontier, consisting of about 110 armed inhabitants, and about the same number of regular troops, including the Cape Regiment. The imposing appearance of this force, had induced Slanbye, the principal Caffre chieftain, to withdraw across the Fish River into his own country, accompanied by nearly all the minor hordes, and their respective leaders. Before this however, the murder of Stockenstrom had been avenged by the death of Congo, one of the Caffre chiefs, and the first leader of the invasion, together with about 70 of his people; while on our part, about 30 Europeans had been surprised and cut off.

The Caffres, though individually as brave men as any part of the world produces, are represented as utterly contemptible when opposed to an European force, owing to the rudeness of their arms, and their total want of discipline. The particulars which have reached us of an interview between Major Cuyler and the invading chiefs, exhibits some forcible traits of the peculiarities of the savage character. Major Cuyler commanded an advanced detachment of about 150 men, stationed for the protection of the frontier. In his first communication with the Major, Congo affected pacific intentions, and did not proceed to open hostility until he was joined by Slanbye. On that event, Major Cuyler demanded a conference with the chieftains, which was granted. He proceeded in person to the spot; and found the Caffres arrayed in their war dress, with their plumes waving, and prepared to receive him with all the circumstance of savage solemnity. He began to remonstrate with them, on the subject of their intrusion, and to require them to leave the colony, and return into their own territories. But, in the midst of his harangue, old Slanbye burst from the crowd, brandishing a spear in his right hand, and blowing a horn which he held in his left; then, stamping on the ground with the wildest gesticulation, he vociferated in a voice of thunder, "I have passed the Fish River, to eat honey;—I have passed the Bajernuis River, and will pass the Swarkops, to eat honey. I won this country by war, and by war I will hold it!" An attempt was then made to cut off Major Cuyler and his attendants; but he had the good fortune to escape, and retreated to his men, who were

close at hand. With so small a force however, he did not at the time think it prudent to attack the Caffres.

It is remarked, as a most extraordinary circumstance, that, without the knowledge of a single European or Hottentot, the Caffres, previous to this expedition, had cleared and cultivated so large a tract of land, within only two days journey of the Landroost's house, that their stock of Indian corn was scarcely diminished in a sensible degree, by the wasteful consumption of 1200 men, with 2500 head of black cattle, and 1000 horses, for a space of ten days.

After the retreat of the Caffres, precautions had been adopted by the government of the Cape to prevent their return; and it was understood, that the Hottentot Regiment would hereafter be permanently stationed in that quarter of the colony.

The present advices from the Cape afford the most satisfactory and encouraging view of the rising prosperity of the settlement. The duties on the exportation of Cape produce had been abolished; and measures were on foot for the establishment of market tolls, and turnpikes, in their stead. Much had lately been done, towards extending the cultivation of the vine, and improving the quality of the wine produced from it. And the demand for that article had so much increased, that the price of good Cape Wine was from 200 to 250 Rix Dollars per leagner. Wheat, the produce of last year, was selling at 61 Rix-dollars per last; and, from the great increase of cultivation, there was every reason to hope, that in the year following, the price would be reduced to 50 Rix-dollars. Hay was so cheap as 20 skellings per hundred Weight; and Salt Beef, cured in the colony, was supplied to Government on contract at the rate of six-pence English per Pound. The exchange, however, still continued very high; bills on England bearing a premium of about 46 per Cent.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

WAR-OFFICE.—SEPT. 10.

9th regiment of light dragoons, Lieutenant Thomas Staunus, from the 100th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Thomas, who exchanges. Cornet H. J. Richardson, from the 23d light dragoons, to be ditto, without purchase.

16th ditto, captain Rich. Weyland, from the 99th foot, to be captain of a troop, vice Boyce, who exchanges. Quarter-master ——— Prat, to be cornet, without purchase.

Goldstream regiment of foot guards, ensign W. Lockwood, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dalling, deceased.

23th regiment of foot, second lieutenant G. Phillips, to be first lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wynn, deceased. ——— Lloyd, gent. to be second lieutenant, vice Phillips.

52th ditto, William Austin, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Crauford, whose appointment has not taken place.

60th ditto, assistant-surgeon John Arthur, from the 4th royal veteran battalion, to be surgeon, vice M'Dearmaid appointed to the 73d foot.

62d ditto, assistant-surgeon John Carnegie, from the 4th garrison battalion, to be surgeon, vice Denny, placed on half-pay.

63d ditto, ensign William Gilbert, from the 1st West India regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cairncross, deceased.

73d ditto, surgeon Duncan M'Dearmaid, from the 60th foot, to be surgeon, vice Mein, placed upon half-pay.

77th ditto, sergeant-major ——— Fisher, from the 88th foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Bayley, who resigns.

88th ditto, lieutenant John Stewart, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Thomson, promoted.

89th ditto, Hector Munro, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Malone, superseded.

93d ditto, assistant-surgeon J. D. Hibbert, from the 4th garrison battalion, to be assistant-surgeon.

99th ditto, captain William Boyce, from the 16th light dragoons, to be captain of a company, vice Weyland, who exchanges. Thomas King, Esq. to be paymaster, vice Robbins, who resigns.

100th ditto, lieutenant B. B. Thomas, from the 9th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Staunus, who exchanges.

102d ditto, assistant-surgeon H. Davis, from the 15th light dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Harris, placed upon half-pay.

1st West India regiment, George Walker, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gilbert, promoted in the 63d foot.

3d ditto, ——— Goode, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice O'Brien, whose appointment has not taken place.

WAR-OFFICE.—SEPT. 17, 1811.

2d regiment of dragoon guards, Segar Parry, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Wardell, promoted.

1st regiment of dragoons, Osborne Barwell, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Casamajor, who resigns.

11th regiment of light dragoons, George Thellusson, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, vice Phillips promoted.

16th ditto, Thomas Hall, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Swinfin, promoted.

69th ditto, captain lord Arthur J. H. Somerset, from the 91st foot, to be captain of a troop, vice Ross, who exchanges.

1st regiment of foot guards, Walter Vane, gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Keiler, who retires. Wyndham Knatchbull, gent. to be ditto, by purchase, vice Vigors, who retires.

1st regiment of foot, lieutenant Nathan Ashurst, from the 8th veteran battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Perry, who exchanges; Lieutenant George Macartney, from the Dublin country militia to be ensign.

8th ditto, lieutenant John Bradbridge, to be captain of a company, by purchase, vice Dickenson, who retires; Ensign J. P. Hill, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bradbridge.

13th ditto, ensign Richardson, to be lieutenant, vice Moore, deceased; Ensign Neil Campbell, to be ditto, vice Gason, deceased; Foster Byrne, gent. to be ensign, vice Richardson. John Whiteford gent. to be ditto, vice Campbell.

14th ditto, James Hartley Patterson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fitzherbert promoted.

19th ditto, lieutenant Hugh Moore, from the 15th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Moore, deceased; Ensign Donald Macdonald, to be ditto, without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted; Lieutenant R. B. Duke, to be adjutant, vice Nixon, who resigns the adjutancy only.

24th ditto, ensign John Fraser, to be lieutenant, vice Maxwell, deceased.

25th ditto, ensign George Mannors to be lieutenant, vice Macdonald, deceased. Christopher John Hulse, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Macdonald, promoted. Thomas Jenkin Robinson, gent. to be ensign, vice Mannors.

30th ditto, ensign Richard Harrison, from the 81st foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase; Ensign Walter Ross, from the 69th foot, to be ditto.

35th ditto, lieutenant James Wilder, from Longford militia, to be ensign.

38th ditto, ensign Robert Carlisle, to be lieutenant, vice Deane, deceased. William D. Lawrence, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Magill, promoted. ——— Wilcocks, gent. to be ditto, vice Carlisle.

40th ditto, ensign Constantine Gorman to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Phillips, promoted.

43th ditto, ensign Henry Bambrick, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hopkins, promoted. The Honourable C. Monck, to be ensign, vice Bambrick.

37th ditto, sergeant R. R. Coomb, to be quarter-master vice M'Moutry, whose appointment has not taken place.

60th ditto, William Fraser, gent. to be ensign, vice Ross, deceased.

66th ditto, surgeon Matthew Heir, from the 1st Ceylon regiment, to be surgeon, vice Bath, who exchanges.

69th ditto, Lodge Morris Prior, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Ross, promoted.

70th ditto, ensign Edward Stevenson, to be lieutenant, vice Yates deceased.

73d ditto, ensign Andrew Greenshields, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Huey, who retires.

81st ditto, Patrick Chivers, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Harrison, promoted in the 30th foot.

87th ditto, lieutenant James Bowes, from the Dublin city militia, to be ensign.

91st ditto, captain A. Ross, from the 19th light dragoons, to be captain of a company, vice Lord A. T. H. Somerset, who exchanges.

102d ditto, ensign Robert Jameison, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bell, appointed to the veteran company.

103d ditto, brevet lieutenant-colonel Parry Jones Parry, from half-pay of Steele's late recruiting corps, to be major, vice Handasyde, who exchanges.

3d West India regiment, ensigns Samuel Chambers, vice Campbell, promoted; Richard Hughes, vice Gloster, deceased; and Augustus Tweed, to be lieutenant, without purchase. William Kirkby, vice Chambers; ——— Turnbull, vice Hughes; and Joseph Hoare Hume, gent. vice Tweed, to be ensigns.

4th ditto, ensigns Robert Latham, and Charles White, to be lieutenants, without purchase. Quarter-master Darby Mahony, from half-pay of the 4th Irish brigade, to be ensign, vice Latham. George Browne O'Brien, gent. to be ditto, vice White.

6th ditto, ensign Isaac Wood, and Alexander Campbell, to be lieutenants, without purchase. J. Cowling, gent. to be ensign, vice Wood. William Weststead, gent. to be ditto, vice Campbell.

Royal African corps, lieutenant James Megaw, to be captain of a company, with purchase, vice Forbes, cashiered by the sentence of a general court martial.

1st Ceylon regiment, lieutenant Henry Stewart, from the 2d Ceylon regiment, to be captain of a company, vice Huskisson, promoted in the 4th Ceylon regiment.

Second lieutenant Alfred Mylius, to be first lieutenant, without purchase, vice Coxon, promoted. ——— Gahagan, gent. to be second lieutenant, vice Mylius. Sergeant-major Ralph Thomas, from the 89th foot, to be ditto, vice Blackenburgh, promoted in the 2d Ceylon regiment.

Surgeon Jacob Bath, from the 66th foot, to be surgeon, vice Heir, who exchanges.

2d Ceylon regiment, lieutenant Edward Smith, from the 3d Ceylon regiment, to be captain of a company, vice Brown, deceased. Second lieutenant Charles Blackenburgh, from the 1st Ceylon regiment, vice Stewart, promoted in the 1st Ceylon regiment; Ensign O'heyden, from the Cape regiment, vice Clether, promoted in the 4th Ceylon regiment; and Second lieutenant Gerald E. Giesler, vice Little, who resigns, to be first lieutenants, without purchase. William Coyton, vice Giesler, and James Holowell, vice Warton, gent. appointed to the 48th foot, to be second lieutenants.

3d ditto, second lieutenants George A. Franchell, to be first lieutenant, vice Holowell, deceased; Louis de Pons, to be ditto, vice Smith, promoted in the 2d Ceylon regiment; Second lieutenant and adjutant Isaac Rigor to have the rank of first lieutenant; Paul R. Shordiche, gent. to be second lieutenant, without purchase; John Tullio, gent. to be ditto, vice Ewart, who resigns; Second lieutenant Ligor to be adjutant vice White, who resigns the adjutancy only.

4th ditto, lieutenant Cleather, from the 2d Ceylon regiment, to be captain of a company, without purchase.

York light infantry volunteers, ensign ——— de St. Albert, to be lieutenant, without purchase; Edward Marum, gent. to be ensign, vice St. Albert.

Cape regiment, Andrew Stockenstrom, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice O'heyden, promoted in the 2d Ceylon regiment.

Royal wagon train, Adrian Eymys, gent. vice Tatlock, promoted, and George Hakewill, gent. to be cornets.

1st royal veteran battalion, lieutenant Thomas Martin, from the 6th veteran battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Spalding, who exchanges.

6th ditto, lieutenant Warner Spalding, from the 1st veteran battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Martin, who exchanges.

8th ditto, lieutenant Peter Perry, from the royal, to be lieutenant, vice Ashurst, who exchanges.

STAFF.—Lieutenant colonel Thomas Birch, from the quarter master general's permanent staff, to be deputy quarter master general to the forces in North Britain, vice major general Dirom.

Lieutenant colonel Christopher Myers, from the staff in Jamaica, to be deputy quarter master general to the forces serving in both the Canadas, vice lieutenant colonel Pye who exchanges.

Lieutenant colonel Aileyne H. Pye, from the staff in Canada, to be deputy quarter master general to the forces serving in the island of Jamaica, vice lieutenant colonel Myers, who exchanges.

Lieutenant colonel Colin Campbell, of the 70th foot, to be assistant to the quarter master general of the forces, vice colonel Brown, promoted.

Sergeant major John Worlidge, from the 1st regiment of foot guards, to be quarter master of detachments at York hospital.

Benjamin Watson, gent. to be a deputy assistant commissary general to the forces.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—George Brien, George Donaldson, John Parke, Thomas Kettle, David Wetherpoons, Thomas Bell, David Leahy and Isaac Ambrose, gent. to be hospital mates for general service.

BARRACKS.—Assistant inspector-general Charles Macpherson to be principal inspector of barracks in Scotland, vice Baillie, superannuated. John Shearman, Esq. to be assistant inspector-general of barracks, vice Macpherson.

MEMORANDUM.—Ensign George Flintor, of the 7th West India regiment, is superseded, being absent without leave.

THE COURIER—SEPTEMBER 18.

Note transmitted by the Hon. H. Wellesley, the English Minister, to Don Eusebio De Baradachy, First Secretary of State.

"Most Excellent Sir—I have hitherto abstained from calling the attention of the

Spanish Government to the rumours and writings which have for some time been circulated in Cadiz, in the belief that my forbearance and moderation might disarm those who have endeavoured to weaken the bonds of friendship which so happily, and with so many advantages to the cause, have subsisted between England and Spain. But the papers that have been published as well as the reports that have been circulated, have at length become so injurious to the British good name and character, and so adapted to promote the interests of the enemy, and sow dissensions between the allied nations, that I should be wanting to the duties of my charge, and to all the sentiments of an Englishman, anxious for the happy issue of this glorious and interesting cause, if I could look with indifference on the unjust and unfounded calumnies which are daily accumulated against my country.

To give a specimen of the terms in which these assertions are conveyed, and which originate, as it appears to me, from a certain class of persons, I think it will be sufficient to request your Excellency to read the subjoined paper, in which are imputed to my Sovereign, to his Government and to the British nation, intentions destitute of honour, of justice, and of good faith, and entirely subversive of all the principles with which Great Britain has come forward to aid the cause of the Spanish nation. But the complaints and imputations contained in this paper, relative to the conduct of Great Britain, the rumours noticed in the month of March last are again revived, that the Spanish provinces bordering on Portugal were placed under the Military Command of Lord Wellington; that the Spanish army was to be placed under English Officers; and in a word, withdrawn from subordination to the Spanish Military authorities, in order to form an army, truly British. To the British Government is also attributed the design of sending to Cadiz a reinforcement of Troops, sufficient to take possession of this City and Island, and retain it in the name and possession of his Britannic Majesty.

Considering the sacrifices which Great Britain has made in support of the Spanish cause; considering her repeated declarations of the conduct which she has resolved to observe with respect to the Spanish colonies, some of which have been published in the Gazette of the Regency; considering the decisive proof which she has just given of her disinterested views, by offering her mediation between Spain and the Colonies, which have refused to acknowledge the authority of the mother country; I ought to be far from being under the necessity to refute charges such as those contained in this paper. In fact, it was necessary that we should find ourselves in a situation so critical as that in which we are reduced to the narrow bounds of this place, the salvation of which indispensable at all times, but especially at this critical moment, to consent to suffer the humiliation of vindicating the honor of my country, attacked as it has been by publications, the malignant tendency of which is sufficiently apparent. Desirous, however, to preserve, without the least alteration, the sentiments of respect and esteem with which the two nations are mutually animated, I consider myself as under an obligation to deny, in the most positive and solemn manner, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, that of his Government, and that of the whole British nation, all the imputation of views of aggrandizement, or territorial acquisition, either in Europe or America, at the expense of the Spanish nation. With the same positiveness, I deny that there is any foundation for the interpretation given to the notes which I presented in the month of March last, suggesting that the Spanish provinces on the borders of Portugal should be placed under the temporary authority of Lord Wellington; as by this no more was intended than to authorize him to derive from them the military supplies which they were capable of furnishing; I, in like manner, solemnly affirm, that neither my Sovereign nor his Government had any intention to render themselves masters of Cadiz; and that if any reinforcements were sent to this city, it was solely and exclusively in order to contribute to the defence of this important position, and preserve it to the Crown of Spain.

"Lastly, I repeat, what on many occasions I have declared to your Excellency, that Great Britain, in taking part in this contest had no other view than to assist the glorious efforts of the Spanish nation to recover its liberty and independence; and that she

persevered in it without any idea of her own aggrandizement, or any exclusive advantage which she might derive from the unfortunate circumstances to which the Spanish nation has been reduced; but solely to contribute to the expulsion of the enemy, and the re-establishment of the integrity and independence of the Spanish Monarchy.

"In conclusion, most excellent Sir, I earnestly intreat your Excellency will be pleased to present, with the least possible delay, this note to the Council of Regency; and I think myself obliged to demand from the Spanish Government, that all proper publicity may be given to it, in order to prevent the serious consequences which must inevitably result, should the Spanish nation once conceive the intentions of the English nation to be such as the injurious suspicions which the rumours and writings circulated throughout the city are calculated to inspire.

"I have the honor to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Signed "H. WELLESLEY."
"To his Excellency Senor Don Eusebio de Bardaxit y Azara.

ANSWER.

"Sir.—Without loss of time, I presented to the Council of Regency the note which your Excellency was pleased to transmit to me on the 5th inst. as well as a copy of the paper lately printed and published in this city. His Excellency, fully impressed with what your Excellency has been pleased to state concerning the malicious rumours which have been for some time so industriously circulated in these parts, has ordered me above all things to declare, that believing himself as much interested as your Excellency, in discrediting reports and writings which can in the least degree offend the respect and decorum due to his Britannic Majesty, his Government, and the English nation, he will most willingly hasten to publish the note of your Excellency, with this reply; well persuaded that their publication cannot fail to undeceive the incautious, who have allowed themselves to be seduced by people who intend to destroy the friendship and amity which happily and without the least interruption, subsist between the two allied nations, and without which, neither union nor concord can subsist between their respective Governments.

"In regard to the imputations to which your Excellency refers in your note, considering them as injurious to the august Sovereign as to the government of the British nation, they cannot certainly be attributed to the generality of the inhabitants of Cadiz—of this bulwark of Spanish independence,—much less to the nation in general, which has given so many proofs of its gratitude for the generous assistance of Great Britain. They can, therefore, have their origin only in the imagination of some individuals, who, influenced by the enemy, or carried away by the desire of being singular in their opinions and writings, aspire at an ephemeral celebrity, to which they sacrifice the most sacred interests of their country, which they do not know or prefer to their own.

"Fortunately the number of persons engaged in introducing mistrust between the two allied nations is very limited, and so very inferior to those who properly appreciate the generous efforts of Great Britain in the present contest, that they can never obtain the end which they have proposed: but rather, on the contrary, the artifice employed by the enemy to sow discord being once known, as well as the instruments made use of, both will be included in the execration of all good Spaniards, who, without dispute, constitute the greater part of those who compose this vast monarchy.

"Nothing proves so much what I have stated, as the injurious suspicions which accompany the reports and rumours spread respecting the pretended occupation of Cadiz by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, to which the French had contributed from the first day they presented themselves before this place for the purpose of introducing discord, and producing mistrust in the minds of its inhabitants. The object of this imposture being known, it will not be difficult to comprehend the views of those who are so eager in circulating and giving credit to them; but the public, in reading the concluding expressions of your Excellency on this point, and well persuaded before, that the two Governments cannot do less than agree in respect to the number of troops necessary for the defence of so important a position, will remain tranquil in the confidence with which

the Government must inspire them, and in the good faith of the British Cabinet.

The same Council of Regency has more than once been the mark of calumnies, more or less injurious, both in words and writings; but certain of its rectitude of conduct, and that nothing could be attached with the least foundation, contrary to the decorum and dignity of its representation; thoroughly satisfied that it has its support in the opinion of the good, his Excellency has in consequence charged me to inform your Excellency, that the Spanish nation, as well as its Government, far from paying attention to the insidious remarks with which the enemy has continually endeavoured to dissolve the firm bonds which unite the two powers, are completely convinced that nothing but the combined efforts of both can bring to a glorious conclusion the arduous enterprise for which they have fought; and they are therefore penetrated with the just gratitude they owe Great Britain for the lively interest with which, from the commencement of the war, it has protected and assisted Spain in defence of its King and political independence. The expressions contained in this reply, and the sincere protestation, that the Council of Regency ardently desires, as your Excellency must know, to every day draw closer the relations of friendship and reciprocal confidence between both Nations, will, without doubt, suffice to calm the inquietude which momentarily was excited in the mind of your Excellency by the rumours and writings which gave occasion to your Excellency's note; and at the same time, I flatter myself will insure the continuation of the aids which the painful situation of Spain renders so indispensable, in order to happily conclude the heroic contest in which it is engaged, and whose success must necessarily be promoted through the united efforts of the two united nations. I reiterate to your Excellency my great esteem and consideration. God preserve your Excellency many years.

"EUSEBIO-DE-BAREAXI Y AZARA."

"Cadiz, August 7.

Supplement to the London Gazette.

DOWNING-STREET, October 16.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy and an extract, were yesterday received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Quadrasayes, 29th Sept. and Prexade, 2d Oct. 1811.

Quadrasayes, Sept. 29, 1811.

MY LORD,

The enemy commenced their movements towards Ciudad Rodrigo, with the convoys of provisions from the Sierra de Bejar and from Salamanca on the 21st instant; and on the following day I collected the British army, in positions from which I could either advance or retire without difficulty, which would enable me to see all that was going on, and the strength of the enemy's army.

The 3d division, and that part of the General Alten's brigade of cavalry which was not detached, occupied the range of heights which are on the left of the Agueda, having their advanced guard under Lieut. Col. Williams of the 60th, on the heights of Pastores, within three miles of Ciudad Rodrigo; the 4th division were at Fuente Guinaldo, where I had strengthened a position with some works; the light division on the right of the Agueda, having their right resting upon the mountains which separate Castile and Estremadura; Lieut. Gen. Graham commanded the troops on the left of the army, which were posted on the Lower Azava; the 6th division and Major General Anson's brigade of cavalry being at Espeja, and occupying Carpio Marialva, &c.

Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne observed the Lower Agueda with Don Juan Sanchez's cavalry and infantry. Lieut. Genl. Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Major General Slade's and Major General De Grey's brigades of cavalry, was on the Upper Azava, in the centre, between the right and the left of the army, with General Pack's brigade at Campillo; and the fifth division were in observation of the pass of Perales in the rear of the right, the French General Foy having remained and collected a body of troops in Upper Estremadura, consisting of parts of his own division of the army of Portugal, and a division of the army of the centre; and the seventh division was in reserve at Alamedisla.

The enemy first appeared in the plain near Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 23d, and retired again in a short time; but on the 14th in the morning, they advanced again in considerable force, and entered the plain, by the road of

St. Spiritus and Lencbron, and before evening they had collected there all their cavalry, to the amount of about 6000 men, and four divisions of infantry, of which, one division were of the Imperial Guard; and the remainder of the armies were encamped on the Guadapero, immediately beyond the hills which surround the plain of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the morning of the 25th, the enemy sent a reconnoissance of cavalry towards the Lower Azava, consisting of about fourteen squadrons of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard.

They drove in our posts on the right of the Azava; but having passed that river, the Lanciers de Berg were charged by two squadrons of the 16th, and one of the 14th Light Dragoons, and driven back; they attempted to rally and to return, but were fired upon by the light infantry of the 61st regiment, which had been posted in the wood, on the flank, by Lieutenant General Graham; and Major General Anson pursued them across the Azava, and afterwards resumed his posts on the right of that river. Lieut. General Graham was highly pleased with the conduct of Major General Anson's brigade; and Major General Anson particularly mentions Lieut. Colonel Harvey and Captain Bretherton of the 14th, and Captain Hay and Major Cocks of the 16th.

But the enemies attention was principally directed during this day to the position of the 3d division on the hills between Fuente Guinaldo and Pastores. About 8 in the morning, they moved a column consisting of between 30 and 40 squadrons of cavalry, and 14 battalions of infantry, and 11 pieces of cannon, from Ciudad Rodrigo, in such a direction, as it was doubtful whether they would attempt to ascend the hills by Encina, El Bodon, or by the direct road towards Fuente Guinaldo, and I was not certain by which road they would make their attack, till they actually commenced it upon the last.

As soon as I saw the direction of their march, I had reinforced the 2d battalion 5th regiment, which occupied the post on the hill, over which the road passes to Guinaldo, by the 77th regiment, and the 21st Portuguese regiment under the command of Major General the Honorable C. Colville, and Major General Allen's brigade, of which only three squadrons remained, which had not been detached, drawn from El Bodon; and I ordered there a brigade of the 4th division from Fuente de Guinaldo, and afterwards from El Bodon the remainder of the troops of the 3d division, with the exception of those at Pastores which were too distant.

In the mean time, however, the small body of troops in this post sustained the attack of the enemy's cavalry and artillery. One regiment of French dragoons succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon which had been posted on a rising ground on the right of our troops; but they were charged by the second battalion fifth regiment, under the command of Major Ridge, and the guns were immediately re-taken.

While this operation was going on on the flank, an attack was made on the front by another regiment, which was repulsed in a similar manner by the 77th regiment, and the three squadrons of Major General Alten's brigade charged repeatedly different bodies of the enemy, which ascended the hill on the left of the two regiments of British infantry; the Portuguese regiment being posted in the rear of their right.

At length the division of the enemy's infantry which had marched with the cavalry from Ciudad Rodrigo, were brought up to the attack on the road of Fuente Guinaldo, and seeing that they would arrive and be engaged before the troops could arrive either from Guinaldo or El Bodon, I determined to withdraw our post, and to retire with the whole on Fuente Guinaldo. The 2d battalion 5th regiment, and the 77th regiment, were formed into one square and the 21st Portuguese regiment into another, supported by Major General Alten's small body of Cavalry and the Portuguese Artillery.

The enemy's cavalry immediately rushed forward and obliged our cavalry to retire to the support of the Portuguese regiment; and the 5th and 77th regiments were charged on three faces of the square, by the French cavalry; but they halted and repulsed the attack with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. We then continued the retreat and joined the remainder of the third division, also formed in squares, on their march to Fuente Guinaldo; and the whole arrived together in the utmost order: and the enemy never made another attempt to charge any of them; but were satis-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIËN DRUKKERIJ OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inlichting omtrent de termen van lateekning en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertissementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandeligen en Poetische Stukken, wordeu alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behooryken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1812.

(Continued from this-day's Gazette.)

fied with firing upon them with their artillery, and with following them.

Lieut.-Colonel Williams with his light infantry, and the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Trench, with the 74th regiment, retired from Pastores across the Agueda, and thence marched by Robleda, where they took some prisoners, and re-crossed the Agueda, and joined at Guinaldo in the evening.

I placed the 3d and 4th divisions, and Gen. Pack's brigade of infantry, and Major Gen. Alten's, Major Gen. D'Gray's, and Major Gen. Slade's brigades of cavalry in the position of Eucnte Guinaldo on the evening of the 15th, and ordered Major-Gen. Crawford to retire with the light division across the Agueda; the 7th division to form at Albergaría, and Lieut.-Genl. Graham to collect the troops under his command at Native D'Aver, keeping only posts of observation at the Azava; and the troops thus formed in an echelon, of which the centre was in the position at Guinaldo; and the right upon the pass of Perales, and the left at Nave D'Aver. Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne was placed on the left of the Coa, and Don Julian Sanchez was detached with the cavalry to the enemy's rear.

The enemy brought up a 2d division of infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, in the afternoon of the 25th, and, in the course of that night, and of the 26th, they collected their whole army in front of our position at Guinaldo; and not deeming it expedient to stand their attack in that position, I retired about three leagues and on the 27th formed the army as follows, viz: the 5th division on the right at Aldea Velha; the 4th, and light divisions, and Major Gen. Alten's cavalry, at the convent of Sacaparte, in front of Alfayates; the 3d and 7th divisions, in second line, behind Alfayates; and Lieut.-Gen. Graham's corps on the left at Bismula, having their advanced guard beyond the Villa Major River, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry near Alfayates on the left of the 4th division, and having General Pack's and General M'Mahon's brigades at Nublosa on their left. The picquets of the cavalry were in front of Aldea de Ponte, beyond the Villa Major River; and those of General Alten's brigade beyond the same river towards Furcalhos.

It had been the enemy's intention to turn the left of the position of Guinaldo, by moving a column into the Valley of the Upper Azava, and thence ascending the heights in the rear of the position by Castillejos; and from this column they detached a division of infantry and fourteen squadrons of cavalry to follow our retreat by Albergaría, and another body of the same strength followed us by Furcalhos. The former attacked the picquets of the cavalry at Aldea de Ponte, and drove them in; and they pushed on nearly as far as Alfayates. I then made General Packenham, attack them with his brigade of the 4th division, supported by the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Cole, and the 4th division; and by Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry; and the enemy were driven through Aldea de Ponte, back upon Albergaría, and the picquets of the cavalry resumed their station.

But the enemy having been reinforced by the troops which marched upon Furcalhos, again advanced about sun set, and drove in the picquets of the cavalry from Aldea de Ponte; and took possession of the village.

Lieutenant-General Cole again attacked them with a part of General Packenham's brigade, and drove them through the village, but night having come on, and as General Packenham was not certain what was passing on his flanks, or of the numbers of the enemy, and he knew that the army were to fall back still further, he evacuated the village, which the enemy occupied, and held during the night.

On the 28th, I formed the army on the heights behind Sotó, having the Sierra das Mesas on their right, and the left at Rendo on the Coa, about one league in the rear of the position which they had occupied on the 17th. The enemy also retired from Aldea de Ponte, and had their advanced posts at Albergaría, and as it appears that they are about to retire from this part of the country, and as we have already had some bad weather, and may expect more at the period of the equinoctial gale, I propose to canton the troops.

I cannot conclude this report of the occurrence of the last week, without expressing to your Lordship my admiration of the conduct of the troops engaged in the affair of the 25th instant.

The conduct of the 2d battalion 5th regiment, commanded by Major Ridge, in particular, affords a memorable example of what the steadiness and discipline of the troops, and their confidence in their officers, can effect, in the most difficult and trying situations. The conduct of the 77th regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bromhead, was equally good, and I have never seen a more determined attack than was made by the whole of the enemy's cavalry, with every advantage of the assistance of a superior artillery, and repulsed by these two weak battalions.

I must not omit also to report the good conduct on the same occasion, of the 21st Portuguese regiment, under the command of Colonel Bacellar, and of Major Areatchildt's artillery.

The Portuguese infantry were not actually charged, but were repeatedly threatened; and they shewed the utmost steadiness and discipline, both in the mode in which they prepared to receive the enemy, and in all movements of a retreat made over six miles of plain, in front of superior cavalry and artillery.

The Portuguese artillery-men attached to the guns which were for a moment in the enemy's possession, were cut down at their guns.

The infantry upon this occasion were under the command of Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville; Lieut.-General Picton having remained with the troops at El Bodon, and the conduct of Major-Gen. Colville was beyond all praise.

Your Lordship will have observed by the details of the action which I have given you; how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of the 1st hussars and 11th light dragoons, of Major-Gen. Alten's brigade. There were not more than three squadrons of the two regiments on the ground, this brigade having for some time furnished the cavalry for the out posts of the army, and they charged the enemy's cavalry repeatedly; and notwithstanding the superiority of the latter, the post would have been maintained, if I had not preferred to abandon it to risking the loss of those brave men, by continuing the unequal contest under additional disadvantages, in consequence of the immediate entry of fourteen battalions of infantry into the action before the support which I had ordered up could arrive.

Major-Gen. Alten, and Lieut. Cols. Cumming and Arentchilt, and the officers of these regiments particularly distinguished themselves upon this occasion.

I have also to mention, that the Adjutant General, Major General the Hon. C. Stewart, being upon the field, gave his assistance as an officer of cavalry, with his usual gallantry.

In the affair of the 27th, at Aldea de Ponte, Brigadier Gen. Packenham, and the troops of the 4th division, under the orders of Lieutenant Gen. Cole, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange accompanied me during the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship, and was for the first time in fire, and he conducted himself with the spirit and intelligence which afford a hope that he will become an ornament of his profession.

The enemy having collected for the object of relieving Ciudad Rodrigo, the army of the North, which were withdrawn from the attack which they commenced on General Abadía, in Galicia, in which are included 12 battalions of the Imperial Guard, and Gen. Souham's divisions of infantry, composed of troops recently arrived in Spain from the army of Naples, and now drawn from the frontiers of Navarre, where they had been employed in operations against Mina, together with five divisions, and all the cavalry of the army called of Portugal, composing altogether an army of not less than 60,000 men, of which 6000 were cavalry, and 125 pieces of artillery; I could not pretend to maintain the blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, nor could any efforts which I could make, prevent, or materially impede the collection of the supplies, or the march of the convoy for the relief of that place. I did all that I could expect to effect without incurring the risk of great loss for no object, and as the reports, as usual, were so various in regard to the enemy's real strength, it was necessary that I should see their army.

I have had no reports from the North since I addressed your Lordship last, nor from the South of Spain.

General Girard had collected, at Merida, a small body of troops; but I imagine that he will break up this collection again, as soon as he will hear that Gen. Hill is at Portalegre.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, on the 25th and 27th instant.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army, under the command of His Excellency General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in an affair with the enemy, on the 25th of Sept. 1811, on the heights of El Bodon.

11th light dragoons—8 rank and file, 12 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 lieutenant, 1 quarter-master, 8 sergeants, 10 rank and file, 14 horses wounded; 14th ditto—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, 5 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

16th ditto—2 horses killed; 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, 1 horse wounded; 1 rank and file, 2 horses missing.

1st hussars, King's German legion—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, 23 horses killed; 2 captains, 4 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 27 rank and file, 29 horses wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

2d bat. 9th foot—5 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 12 rank and file wounded.

1st bat. 45th foot—1 sergeant missing.

77th foot—1 rank and file killed; 14 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

2d bat. 88th foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 4 rank and file missing.

1st batt. 88th foot—5 rank and file missing.

94th foot—1 rank and file missing.

Total British loss—1 sergeant, 26 rank and file, 37 horses killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 quarter-master, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 88 rank and file, 49 horses wounded; 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, 3 horses missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file missing. General Total—1 sergeant, 27 rank and file, 37 horses killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 quarter-master, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 90 rank and file, 49 horses wounded; 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 22 rank and file, 3 horses missing.

N. B. The 14th and 16th light dragoons engaged near Bayega, on the left of the army.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Major-General and Adjutant-General.

List of officers wounded on the 25th Sept. 1811.

11th light dragoons—Lieut.-col. Cummings, slightly, Lieut. King, severely.

14th ditto—Lieut. Hall, slightly.

1st hussars, King's German legion—captains Burgman and Posen, severely.

2d batt. 5th foot—captain Ramus, slightly.

Return of killed, and wounded, and missing of the army, under the command of his Excellency General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in an affair with the enemy, near Aldea de Ponte, on the 27th Sept. 1811.

Royal horse artillery—1 lieutenant wounded.

3d dragoon guards—4 horses wounded.

1st or royal dragoons—1 horse killed; 3 rank and file, 7 horses wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

4th dragoons—1 horse missing.

12th light dragoons—2 horses killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded; 4 rank and file, 4 horses missing.

1st batt. 7th fusiliers—9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file wounded.

1st batt. 23d foot—1 captain 2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 13 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st batt. 48th ditto—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

5th batt. 60th ditto—(1 company attached to the Hon. Major-Gen. Cole) 1 captain wounded.

Light infantry Brunswick Oct's (1 company attached to the 4th division of infantry) 1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—1 captain, 12 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 54 rank and file, 14 horses wounded; 8 rank and file, 6 horses missing.

Total Portuguese loss—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Total general loss—1 captain, 13 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 61 rank and file, 14 horses wounded; 9 rank and file, 6 horses missing.

N. B. One sergeant and 1 horse of the 13th hussars, (orderly to the Hon. Major-General Charles Stewart) missing, supposed to be taken prisoner.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Major-General and Adjutant-General.

Return of officers killed and wounded on the 27th September, 1811.

1st batt. 23d foot—Captain C. Courtland, killed.

Wounded.

Royal horse artillery—Lieut. Dunn, severely and dangerously.

7th fusiliers—Capt. Whilly, severely, Lieutenants Seron, Wallace and Barington, slightly.

23d foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Pearson, and Captain Payne, severely.

1st batt. 49th foot—Capt. Turnpenny, slightly.

5th batt. 60th foot—Captain Prevost, slightly.

Frexado, Oct. 2, 1811.

Since I addressed you on the 28th Sept. I learn that the enemy retired from Ciudad Rodrigo on the 30th, the army of the north towards Salamanca, and, it is said, Valladolid; and the army of Portugal towards Trancoso and Placentia.

Girard's division of the 5th corps, which I informed your Lordship had been collected at Merida, has retired from thence, and has again been cantoned in the neighbourhood of Zafra.

I likewise learn that Gen. Foy, who had advanced as far as Zaras Major, in the valley of the Alagon, with his own division, and one of the army of the centre, has retired towards Placentia.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOVEMBER 18.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning by the Marquis Wellesley, from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated November 2, 1811:

The movement of General Girard on Cáceres, induced General Hill to break up from Portalegre on the 22d. He reached Albuquerque on the 24th, and on the 26th his Head-quarters were at Malpartida. General Girard having fallen back from Cáceres on this day to Torremocha, was endeavouring to gain Merida, when General Hill came up with, and surprised him at Arroya des Molinos, on the morning of the 28th.

One column of the French had proceeded on the road to Merida before the commencement of the action, and although pursued will probably be enabled to cross the Guadiana, before the arrival of our troops. General Girard was badly wounded, and escaped to the mountains with about 300 men, followed by the Spanish corps under General Murillo; 200 French were killed and 1000 taken, including Generals Bron and Prince d'Arenberg, two Colonels, and 40 Officers, with all their artillery and baggage.

DOWNING-STREET, NOVEMBER 18.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Frexado, 23d and 30th of October, 1811.

Frexado, October 23, 1811.

The enterprise of Don Julian Sanchez to carry off the cattle from Ciudad Rodrigo, adverted to in my last dispatch, was very well conducted and very successful. During the night of the 14th, he posted his troops

near the places at which he had been informed that the cattle from the garrison were usually brought to graze in the morning, and expected that they would come to the ground on the left bank of the Agueda, between the hills on the El Bodon road and the fort, and he placed two detachments of cavalry behind these hills. The Governor General Regnault, had come out of the fort and across the Agueda, attended by some Staff Officers, and escorted by a party of about 20 cavalry; and he was surrounded by Don Julian's detachments as soon as he entered the hills, and was taken with two of his escort, under the fire of the guns of the place. The remainder of the escort escaped, one of the Officers attending the Governor having been wounded.

Shortly afterwards, Don Julian's detachments on the right of the Agueda, drove off the greatest number of the cattle which had been sent to graze under the guns of the fort, on that side of the River.

The enemy's troops, in front of this army, have made no movement of importance since I addressed your Lordship last. A detachment of the army of the north, which had crossed the Tormes with a view to plunder the country between that river and the Yeltes, has returned to their cantonments, without deriving much advantage from this expedition.

I have directed General Hill to endeavour to force Girard's division of the 5th corps to retire from Cáceres, as, in that position, they distress for provisions the troops under the Conde de Penne Villamur, and General Murillo, belonging to General Castanos. Lieut.-Gen. Hill was to move from his cantonments on this expedition on the 22d.

By the accounts which I have received from Cadiz to the 15th inst. I learn that Marshal Suchet had entered the kingdom of Valencia, from Tortosa, with 20,000 men, and had advanced as far as Murviedro. He made three attempts to obtain possession of the fort of Sagunto, near that town, by escalade, on the 29th of last month, in all of which he was repulsed with great loss, and left behind him his ladders.—He was still at Murviedro on the 4th instant.

In the mean time General Blake had thrown himself into Valencia. All the strong holds of Valencia were occupied, and the greatest efforts were making to bring a large force into that kingdom, in order to annoy the enemy's communications with his rear. The utmost confidence appears by the accounts to be placed in General Blake, and the people of Valencia appear determined to co-operate in resistance to the enemy.

There has been no movement in the North since I last addressed your Lordship.

Frexado, October 30, 1811.

The detachment of the Army of the North, which was at Ledesma, moved from thence towards Salamanca on the 28th instant.

Excepting that movement, the troops of the arms of the North and of Portugal, have made none since I addressed you last.

The last report I received from General Hill was dated at Malpartida de Cáceres on the 26th. General Girard retired from Cáceres, on that morning.

By the last accounts which I have received from Cadiz of the 18th, it appears that General Ballasteros had retired under the guns of Gibraltar; and that the French were at St. Roque, and had taken possession of Algeiras.

I have received no further accounts from Valencia.

It appears from all the accounts which I have received, that the Guerillas are increasing in numbers and boldness throughout the Peninsula. One party, under Temprano, lately retook, at the very gates of Talavera, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, of the Portuguese service, who had been taken in the beginning of September in Upper Estremadura, while employed in observation of the enemy's movements. Both the Empesinado and Mina were very successful against some of the enemy's posts and detachments, when their armies were lately collected for the relief of Ciudad Rodrigo; and Longa was likewise very successful in the neighbourhood of Victoria, in the middle and towards the latter end of September.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board one of his Majesty's Ships before Tarragona.

"Tarragona was taken by assault on the 28th June about ½ past six o'clock in the evening. I was on shore the evening before, and I examined all the works. Altho' the French were then not more than pistol shot from the Ramparts, it did not appear probable that place would be so soon taken, from the intrepidity of the Spaniards, who bore with the greatest tranquillity the shot flying about them, and on account of the precautions which had been taken of fortifying the base of Boats placed parallel to the Ramparts, of stopping up the Streets which led to them with loads of Earth, and by making a deep ditch in front of the Enemy, which was as effectual a Barrier

as the Rampart itself, and seemed to require new works from the Enemy to destroy it.

Such was the situation of the unfortunate City of Tarragona on Friday the 25th June, at a past six in the morning, the French commenced a very heavy and constant fire of Artillery and Musketry, which the Spaniards answered with equal vigour. It had indeed been settled in the morning by the Spanish General Campo Verde, who was at Cambridge with 10,000 men, that he would attack the French on one flank early on the following morning, whilst Colonel Skerrit, who commanded about 1200 English, should make an attack on the other side, and that the garrison should make a sortie; but the conduct of the Governor was so indecisive, that a short time after this arrangement, he sent to know if the British Squadron could embark the Garrison.

"Capt. Codrington represented the inconvenience which such a step would cause, after the arrangement which had been made for the attack, and advised the Governor to proceed. The Governor then sent him a fresh message to tell him that he would defend the place to the last extremity; that the Enemy had indeed made a breach, but that it was a very considerable one.

"About six o'clock, whether it was treason or whether it was shameful negligence on the part of the principal Officers, the troops who were posted for the defence of the Ramparts were left without any ammunition. The French, always vigilant, marched very coolly to one of the Gates, forced it and entered the City. The Spaniards on the Ramparts resisted with the bayonet for some time, but were at length forced to submit to the united attack of musketry and the bayonet.

"A most horrible tumult ensued. Women, children, and the routed soldiery cried out on all sides, '*the French are in the Town*.' These struck a panic into the soldiers who were yet in a situation to resist, and every one took to flight towards the Gate which was opposite to the one through which the French had entered. But this place of refuge was too small to allow time for a great multitude to escape from the fury of the French, who had already commenced a horrible carnage.

"Many Spaniards perished in precipitating themselves from the Ramparts, about 4,000 got outside of the gate and resisting part of a body of French Infantry, which was waiting to receive them, continued their flight on the road which leads to Barcelona, they were now out of the reach of the fire of the French Musketry, and were rejoicing in the thoughts of having escaped, when they found themselves suddenly overwhelmed by the fire of some Artillery which the French, anticipating what might happen and resolved not to let a single man escape, had according to custom, taken the precaution of placing behind a deep ditch, which they had made across the road.

"The wretched fugitives, almost stupified with terror, endeavoured to gain the heights; but the French prepared to receive them at every point, opposed them. Those who escaped death threw themselves in desperation into the sea, where our boats made every possible effort to preserve them, and succeeded in saving 500, the miserable remains of 8000 Spaniards.

"We lost a brave young man, Lieut. Ashworth, of the *Oentaur*, who was killed, and we had two or three sailors wounded in endeavouring to save the fugitives, those who remained in the city experienced a dreadful lot. Several parts of the town took fire, and a hospital containing 3000 wounded was burnt to the ground. Such are the sad events of which we have been eye witnesses, and which are more easy to be conceived than described."

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

There are now at Portsmouth two transports, having on board a number of convicts for Botany Bay; a young Lady, of a respectable family, and rich, has embarked, accompanied by several female servants, on board one of these transports, to marry one of the convicts on his arrival at the Colony.

Murder of Mr. Marr and Family.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday at two o'clock an inquest was held at the Jolly Sailors public house, before W. Unwin, Esq. Coroner, on the bodies of Timothy Marr, Mrs. Cecilia Marr, their infant son, and James Goen, the servant lad. The following is the evidence:—

Margaret Jewell,—"I lived servant with Mr. Marr; I went to the counter to my master, who was behind it; he gave me a pound note; it wanted a few minutes to twelve; I left him busy behind the counter; I went out of the door, and turned to the left to Taylor's; they were shut up, and I returned again past the window, and still saw him behind the counter; I went to St. John's-hill, to pay the baker; they were shut up likewise; I went with the intent to get some oysters, but found the shops were shut up; I returned again to the door of my master's house, I found it closely shut up, and no light to be seen; I think I was out about twenty minutes; I rang at the bell, and

no one answered; I rang repeatedly; whilst I was at the door, the watchman went by on the other side of the way, with a person in charge; I certainly heard some one coming down stairs, which I thought was my master coming to let me in; I am certain I heard the child cry very low; I rang again, and knocked at the door with my foot repeatedly, when a man came up to the door and insulted me; I thought I would wait till the watchman came which he shortly did, and called the hour of one, at the same time desired me to move on, not knowing who I was; I said I belonged to the house, and thought it very strange I should be locked out; he then observed they had not fastened the pin of the window; the watchman then knocked, rang at the bell, and called Mr. Marr through the key-hole; Mr. Murray, the next door neighbour, then came out and asked what was the matter, the watchman then told him that I was locked out; I continued at the door with the watchman till Mr. Murray came out again, and said there was a strong light backwards; Mr. Murray went backwards, while another watchman, who had joined the first, made an alarm; Mr. Murray got into the house backwards and opened the street door, when the watchman and myself entered."

John Murray—"I am a pawnbroker, residing at No. 30 Ratcliffe Highway, next to the house of the deceased, Mr. Marr. About ten minutes after twelve o'clock on Sunday morning last, I was sitting at supper with my family, and heard a noise in Mr. Marr's house, which appeared to be on the shop floor, and resembled the pulling of a chair, and the sound of a voice, as if proceeding from the fear of correction, like a boy's or a woman's. This all occurred in about a minute's space; a little before one as far as I can recollect I heard a ringing at Mr. Marr's bell, which continued at intervals till a quarter past one; we were then about to go to bed; I heard a bell ring with additional violence, and went to the door to know what was the matter; I was then informed by the watchman that the shutters were not fast by the omission of a pin; that the girl was shut out; that she had rung at the door, and no one came to answer; I told the watchman to pull hard at the bell, and that I would go to other side of the house, and endeavour to wake them, or make them come to the door; the watchman did pull the bell very hard, and I went to the back of the house and called out Mr. Marr three or four different times; no answer was made, and I came again to the front of the house; I saw a light at the back of the one pair; I told the watchman to ring louder, and that I would endeavour to get into the house by the back door; I went to the back of the house, and threw myself over the fence, and finding the yard door open, immediately proceeded to the landing place of the first floor, where I found a candle burning; seeing the two doors open where Mr. Marr used to sleep, I called out "Marr, Marr, your window shutters are not fastened," but nobody answered me, and on account of its being the bed-room did not go in with the candle. I went through the shop to the front door, to let the watchman in; when I got to the door, at the foot of the stairs which leads into the shop, I saw the boy, James Goen, lying dead on the floor, just within that door and within six feet of the foot of the stairs; his head was bleeding, and his brains were visible; going on further towards the shop-door, I saw Mrs. Marr lying dead close to the street-door, with her face downwards, and her feet against the door, and her head bleeding very much. I immediately opened the door, and let the watchman and several others in. I then began to look for Mr. Marr, whom I found lying dead behind the counter, with his head very near the window; his face was downwards and he was bleeding very much about his head. While I was standing by the body of Mr. Marr, the servant & others came out of the kitchen, and said the child in the cradle was dead. Soon after I went down into the kitchen, and saw the child in the cradle dead, bleeding about the mouth and throat. Soon after which one of the Police Officers showed me a large maul bloody. Mr. Marr came into the house the latter end of April.—Mr. Marr seemed about the age of 24; Mrs. Marr about the same age, and the child about 14 weeks. The whole family consisted of the four who were murdered, besides the servant girl."

George Oily, the watchman, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Murray, and stated, that Mr. Murray, said, "For God's sake come in; see, what a murder." The other parts of his evidence was similar. He said, the last time he saw Mr. Marr was when he was calling the hour of twelve, at which time he was putting up the shutters. He was present in one of

the back rooms when the Police Officers found the maul, the head of it was upon the ground, and the handle leaning against a chair; it was covered with blood, and some hairs were found upon it. He also saw the chissel which was afterwards found, but upon which there was no blood.

William Salter—"I am a surgeon, and live in the parish of St. George. I viewed the bodies of the deceased by desire of the Coroner.—Timothy Marr, the younger. The left external carotid artery divided, the left side of the mouth laid open, with a wound three inches in length, with several marks of violence on the left side of the face.

"Cecilia Marr. The left side of the cranium fractured, the temporal bone totally destroyed, with a wound just above the articulation of the jaw two inches in length, then winding into the ear, and a wound at the back of the ear.

"Timothy Marr, the elder. The nose broken, the off occipital bone fractured, and a violent blow on the right eye.

"James Goen. Several contusions on the head and nose, with the occipital bones dreadfully shattered, and the brains protruding. No other marks were found. I saw sufficient cause to occasion death in each of the parties."

The Coroner, after the examination closed, stated to the Jury, that having now before them the melancholy statement of the facts, unassisted by a particle of testimony calculated to point out the perpetrators of the atrocious and wicked act of murder, to which their attention had been so painfully directed, their verdict, unfortunately, must be given generally on the imperfect evidence brought forward. He trusted therefore, that they would not suffer their verdict to be influenced by the passing reports, originating from the laudable anxiety of every one to trace out and detect the wretches, whose future existence must evidently be marked with remorse from a consciousness of guilt, and who perhaps in a little time, by the hand of Providence, and the exertions of the Police, would be brought to detection and merited punishment. The Jury retired for a short time and brought in their verdict of "Willful Murder, against some person or persons unknown, on each of the bodies."

The Police Officers had not last night been able to trace out a servant girl mentioned in our yesterday's paper. One man a brick-layer, was brought before the Magistrates at Shadwell Office, on suspicion but he was immediately discharged.

Three men were seen near the shop of Mr. Marr for about half an hour on Saturday evening, and one of them, during that time, looking in at Mr. Marr's shop-window. The description of two of those persons was given to the Magistrates; of the third no information could be obtained. One of them, as appears from the description given, was dressed in a light-coloured sort of Flushing-coat, and was a tall lusty man; the other was dressed in a blue jacket, the sleeves of which were much torn; and under which he appeared to have flannel sleeve, with a small brimmed hat on his head.

The Magistrates of the Thames Police Office have offered an additional reward of 20l. above the 50l. already advertised by St. George's parish, for the discovery of either of the above-described persons.

The current report of Mr. Marr having been a witness on the recent trial of a Portuguese sailor, at the Old Bailey, charged with the murder of Douglas, a seaman, is incorrect.

DECEMBER 21.

It is with infinite pain that we witness the accumulation of horrible murders within a short space of time. To the murder of Mr. Marr's family has succeeded the murder, which we mentioned yesterday, of another. Some further particulars of it we have inserted to-day. It should seem from the features of cruelty being so similar in the two cases, as if the same monsters had perpetrated both. We lament to add, that they have not yet been discovered; but, as the most active measures have been adopted, we trust they will be successful.

To the murders of Mr. Marr's and Mr. Williamson's families, we have subjoined, in our paper of to-day, an account of another murder in the Hackney Roads last Thursday, and an attempt to poison a whole family in Scotland.

ANOTHER DREADFUL MURDER.

We stated yesterday that another horrible murder was committed on Thursday night, at No. 81, New Gravel-lane, not two minutes walk from the former scene of blood in Ratcliffe-highway. The following are further particulars.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the neighbours opposite were alarmed by a cry of murder, from a person in his shirt, who was descending from a two-pair of

stairs window, by the sheets of his bed knotted together. On his reaching the bottom he informed those who were assembled, that murderers were in the house, committing dreadful acts of blood on the whole family.

An alarm was instantly given, and the doors broke open—when, horrid to relate! the master and mistress of the house, and the servant maid, were all found murdered.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were characters highly respected in the neighbourhood, and for the space of 15 years kept the house in the most orderly manner, notwithstanding it was the resort of foreigners of every description. At eleven o'clock every night they invariably closed up their house. On Thursday night last, Mr. Williamson adopted the same plan. Ten minutes before 11 Mr. Anderson, a particular friend to Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, called for a pot of beer at that time. Mrs. W. drew the beer, and said to Mr. Anderson, "You shall not carry the beer home, I will send it." During the time she was drawing the beer, Mr. W. who was sitting by the fire, said to Mr. A. "You are an officer, there has been a fellow listening at my door, with a brown coat on, if you should see him take him into custody or tell me." Mr. A. answered, "he certainly would, for his and his own safety." These were the last words Mr. Anderson mentioned, and then retired, leaving only the lodger in the house. The beer was sent by the deceased's servant, and she returned before Mr. A. left the house. After this it is supposed the lodger, John Turner, went to bed. Mr. Anderson lives next door but one to the deceased; between twenty and thirty minutes after he left the King's Arms, he intended to go for another pot of beer; as soon as he got out of his house he heard a noise, when he saw the lodger lowering himself down into the street, by the sheets being tied together, and which was fastened to the post of the bedstead. Mr. A. then ran into the house, for his sword and staff, and proceeded to the spot. The watchman caught the lodger in his arms, when Mr. Anderson, a butcher, with an axe, and a man with a poker, broke the cellar flap open. They all then entered, and began to look round the bar-cellar; on coming to the stair-case, they saw Mr. Williamson lying on his back, with his legs upon the stairs, his head downwards; by his side was an iron instrument similar to a stone-mason's crow, about three feet long, in diameter three quarters of an inch; it was much stained with blood. Mr. W. had received a wound on the head, his throat was dreadfully cut, and also right leg was broke by a blow, and his hand severely cut. From these marks of violence, it is supposed Mr. W. made great resistance, being a very powerful man. While Mr. Anderson was viewing the body with petrified feelings, the party heard a voice, saying, "Where is the old man?" the words proceeded from the persons who had entered in at the front door. At these words the party in the cellar proceeded into the sitting-room when they saw Mrs. Williamson lying on her left side; her skull was fractured, and her throat cut, bleeding most profusely; near to Mrs. Williamson, was the servant woman, lying on her back, supposed to be in the act of laying the fire for the following morning, as her feet was found under the grate; her skull was more dreadfully fractured than that of her mistress, her throat most inhumanly cut to the neck bone.

The house was searched, and it was discovered that the murderers had made their escape through the back window, which leads to the London Dock Company's premises. The shutters were marked with blood, and the window left open; the murderers had jumped about eight feet into the vacant space at the back of Mr. Williamson's house.

Deposition of John Turner, who lodged in the house—"I went to bed about five minutes before eleven o'clock. I had not been in bed more than five or ten minutes before I heard the cry—'We shall be all murdered,' which I suppose was the cry of the woman servant. I went down stairs, and saw one of the villains rifling Mrs. Williamson's pockets. I immediately ran up stairs, took off the sheets from my bed, fastened them together, and lashed them to the bedposts; I called to the watchman to give the alarm; I was hanging out of the front window by the sheets; the watchman received me in his arms, naked as I was; a great mob had then assembled opposite the door; as soon as I got upon my legs, the door was forced open; I entered and found the bodies lying as described. There was nobody lodged in the house but myself, except a grand-daughter of Mrs. Williamson's. I have lived in the house about eight months, and during that time I have found them to be the most peaceable people that could keep

a public-house. The man whom I saw rifling Mrs. Williamson's pocket, as far as I could see by the light in the room, was about six feet in height, dressed in a genteel style, with a long dark loose coat on. I said nothing to him; but, terrified, I ran up stairs, and made my escape as already mentioned.—When I was down stairs, I heard two or three very great sighs, and when I was first alarmed, I heard distinctly the words—"We shall all be murdered." Turner further deposes, that when he went up to bed there was no person in the house but the family and himself, and Mrs. Williamson, at that time, was on the stairs, taking up a silver punch ladle and a watch, which was to be raffled for on Monday next, into her bed-room for security. The grand-daughter alluded to in Mr. Turner's evidence, was so affected, that the Magistrates asked her but few questions.

The villains robbed Mr. Williamson of his watch but it is not known whether they robbed him of money. The watch taken away had the maker's name on it.—James Catchpole, and the respective pawnbrokers have received information from the Magistrates to stop any person who should offer it.

Crowds of people assembled round the premises of the deceased family during the whole of the day.—Every individual seemed horror-struck at the awful spectacle of another family being dispatched in less than a fortnight, since the atrocious murders in Ratcliffe-highway.

A Person was examined at three o'clock, at Shadwell-street office, on suspicion of being concerned in these horrid murders. He had in his possession, at the time of his apprehension, a gallon of brandy, which, he said, he bought at a public house in Compton-street, for thirteen shillings and sixpence; a quarter of whiskey, and a sample of British brandy. The magistrates examined the prisoner, particularly as to where he was at the time of the murder; and, in order to gain some positive information, the man was committed for a farther hearing.

All the Police-officers are on the alert, to discover some trace of the horrid miscreants.

The several magistrates of the Thames, White-chapel, and Shadwell Police Offices, met together yesterday at the Thames Police-Office, for the purpose of considering and adopting the most effectual measures for the discovery of the perpetrators of the late atrocious murders, in the neighbourhood of their respective Offices.

The Churchwardens and Overseers of Shadwell Parish held a meeting, and immediately advertised a reward of 100 guineas for the discovery of the villains.

The magistrates of Shadwell continued sitting the whole day; and the concourse of Spectators before the Office was equally numerous to that on the spot where the fatal murders happened.

The deceased Mr. J. Williamson, was about 56 years of age; his wife, Mrs. C. Williamson, about 60; and Bridget Harrington, the servant woman, 50 years of age.

A gentleman who has seen the situation from which the murderers made their escape from Mr. Williamson's premises, thinks it his duty to state that they must necessarily have soiled themselves in front with clay, as on leaping from the window they alighted at the foot of a sloping clay bank, which being very wet and slippery, they must have gained the summit on their hands or knees. This circumstance, if generally known, my lead to the detection of the offenders, as clay soil is not easily removed from cloaths. It should also be known that one of the murderers had on a rough great coat.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From another person who saw the bodies, we learn that the servant girl's brains are also knocked out, which it is supposed was done by a bar of iron found on the premises. One of the murderers appears to have been a left-handed person, from several circumstances connected with the manner in which the instrument was used by which the throats of the unfortunate sufferers were cut. Mr. Williamson's niece, named Kitty Stillwell, aged 14, who escaped the fatal catastrophe, was removed from the place immediately on the discovery being made.

The under part of the back of the King's Arms is a skittle-ground next the entrance to which is the cellar-door, by both of which entries it appears the murderers attempted to escape, as the doors are marked with blood. Mr. Fox, a respectable gentleman who lives opposite, on being told by the watchman that he was afraid another murder was committing, armed himself with a cutlass, and proceeded to the place. During the time the horrid deed was perpetrating, a public house almost adjoining was filled with people, drinking, and the next door on the other

side is a rendezvous for seamen, all of which look into the same west ground, belonging to the Dock Company through which the murderers effected their escape. The Volunteers were all out, and all hackney-coaches were stopped and examined.

The bodies were, at the suggestion of Mr. Lancaster, the head keeper of Well-close-square Watch house, removed from the shocking position in which they lay, undressed, washed, and laid out on boards, in the back parlour, in which the old couple used to sleep, and the little girl, who was found asleep above stairs, was removed to a place of safety.

All Wapping was immediately in an uproar. The drums of the Volunteers beat to arms, the fire-bells were rung, and every person flew in consternation to the spot. The police searched every house around, and every boat in the river, with every cart, waggon, and carriage was stopped.

A great number of suspicious characters have, of course, been stopped; and the Magistrates are actively employed in examining evidence.

The activity of the Magistrates and Officers of the Shadwell Police has, upon this occasion, been exerted with a degree of energy, which entitles them to the highest commendation; but, although persons are hourly brought to the office on suspicion, we lament to say, that at a late hour last night no clue had been given, by which this dreadful and mysterious atrocity can be reasonably expected to be developed.

When Turner, the carpenter, came home to go to bed, the house door was, as usual, open. The land-lord and landlady, together with their servant maid, were at supper, after the company had left the house, the door of which was left open, after fastening the shutters, as well for the accommodation of the neighbourhood as of the lodgers. It is conjectured that the villains came in without force, and then, fastening the door, perpetrated their bloody work. Finding the house-door fastened, Ludgate and Hawse broke in at the cellar-door, as being most accessible. An iron crow was found on the premises, and this is the only trace the villains left behind them. Mr. Williamson's body was found at the bottom of the cellar stairs, down which it is supposed he was thrown, from his leg being broken. He was a remarkably powerful and very peaceable good sort of man.

Worship-street.—Yesterday a woman was brought to this office, charged with having murdered another woman in the Hackney-road, on Thursday afternoon. The prisoner stated, that as she was returning home along the Hackney-road, she met the deceased walking arm-in-arm with a Portuguese with whom she had cohabited a long time; that words soon afterwards ensued; and that in the heat of her passion she took off one of her pattens, and struck the deceased on the head (from which the blood flowed very copiously.) The wounded woman was immediately conveyed to Shoreditch watch-house, where, after languishing about an hour, she died. The prisoner, after having undergone a long examination, was remanded for a further hearing.

Dumfries, December 18.—On Thursday last, a young woman of the name of Helen Kennedy, was lodged in the goal of this town, upon a charge of having, on the Monday preceding, poisoned the family of Mr. Stothart, farmer, at Burnswark, near Ecclesechan. The circumstances attending the case as far they have come to our knowledge, appear to be as follow:—The prisoner, the daughter of a man residing at a short distance from Burnswark, came to Mr. Stothart's on the Sunday evening, where she remained all night, on pretence of her next morning making up some caps for Mr. Stothart. His maid-servant was confined in a fever, and her aunt supplied her place. On the Monday morning, Mr. Stothart and the woman went out for the purpose of getting in some hay, from the stack-yard; and in their absence the prisoner put some water on the fire to prepare breakfast, with which the woman, upon her return, made some porridge, the usual breakfast of the family. When it was ready, she carried some of it to her niece, who upon fasting, declined it, on account of a particular and unpleasant flavour; this was, however, attributed to the effects of her indisposition. Mr. Stothart upon his return, made his breakfast of it, as usual; as did also the other woman; Mrs. Stothart did not use it for her breakfast. The prisoner, upon some excuse, declined eating of it. Mr. Stothart, in a short time, was seized with violent vomiting and convulsions, and survived only a few hours; the woman, from having, as is supposed, eaten less,

is still alive, but not considered out of danger. Early on Thursday morning, Mr. Shortt, the Procurator Fiscal of this county, accompanied by Mr. Laing, Surgeon, proceeded to Ecclesechan, from whence three respectable Surgeons went to the house of the deceased; they opened the body of Mr. Stothart, and, upon analyzing the contents of the stomach, gave it as their opinion, he had come by his death by the poison of arsenic. The prisoner was thereupon committed to goal.

AMERICA.

The British Press, Dec. 25.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE AFFAIR OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND THE LEOPARD.

THE GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I communicate to Congress copies of a Correspondence between the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain & the Secretary of State, relative to the aggression committed by a British ship of war on the United States frigate Chesapeake, by which it will be seen that that subject of difference between the two countries is terminated by an offer of reparation, which has been acceded to.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov. 13, 1811.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

SIR, Washington, Oct. 30.

I had already the honour to mention to you that I came to this country furnished with instructions from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States of America in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions, in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American Government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May, between the United States' ship President and His Majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before His Majesty's Government seemed to shew, that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British sloop of war by an American Commodore.

A Court of Inquiry, however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th instant, has since been held by order of the President of the United States, on the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary to further discussion on the subject being all that I asked in the first instance, as due to the friendship between the two States, I have now the honour to acquaint you, that I am ready to proceed in the truest spirit of conciliation to lay before you the terms of reparation which His Royal Highness has commanded me to propose to the United States' Government, and only want to know when it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discussion.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

The Hon. James Monroe, S. S.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Oct. 31, 1811.

SIR,

I have just had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th of this month.

I am glad to find that the communication which I had the honour to make to you on the 11th instant relative to the Court of Inquiry, which was the subject of it, is viewed by you in the favourable light which you have stated.

Although I regret that the proposition which you now make in consequence of that communication, has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it whenever you may think proper to communicate them. Permit me to add, that the pleasure of finding them satisfactory will be duly augmented, if they should be introductory to a removal of ALL the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by your past correspondence.

A prospect of such a result will be embraced, on my part, with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

A. J. Foster, Esq. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

SIR, Washington, Nov. 1, 1811.

In pursuance of the orders which I have received from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States, in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, I have the honour to acquaint you—First, that I am instructed to repeat to the American Government the prompt disavowal made by His Majesty (and recited in Mr. Erskine's

Note of April 17, 1809, to Mr. Smith), on being apprised of the unauthorized act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, whose recall from an highly important and honourable command immediately ensued as a mark of His Majesty's disapprobation.

Secondly, that I am authorised to offer, in addition to that disavowal, on the part of His Royal Highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men who, in consequence of Admiral Berkeley's orders, were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, to the vessel from which they were taken; or, if that ship should be no longer in commission, to such seaport of the United States as the American Government may name for the purpose.

Thirdly, that I am also authorised to offer to the American Government a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honourable propositions, I can assure you, Sir, are made with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the United States, and I trust they will meet with the amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Washington, Nov. 12, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st November, and to lay it before the President.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression as that committed on the United States frigate the Chesapeake, should have been so long delayed; nor could the translation of the offending Officer from one command to another, be regarded as constituting a part of a reparation otherwise satisfactory; considering however, the existing circumstances of the case, and the early and amicable attention paid to it by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letters; and in so doing your Government will, I am persuaded, see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the President has been actuated.

The Officer commanding the Chesapeake now lying in the harbour of Boston, will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship. I have the honour, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, &c.

(From the National Intelligencer Extra, Jan. 17.)

The following Message was yesterday transmitted by the President to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

The continued evidence, afforded in this correspondence, of the hostile policy of the British government against our national rights, strengthens the considerations recommending and urging preparation of adequate means for maintaining them.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1811.

SIR,—I did not mean to have written to you at this moment on the subject of our late correspondence, but that I have had the mortification to perceive statements, circulated from highly respectable sources, which give a view of the pretensions of Great Britain relative to the United States not warranted by any of the letters which I had the honor to address to you, and which at a time when discussions are continuing so important to the two countries, might, if left uncorrected, produce an effect highly to be lamented by both the American and British Governments, inasmuch as by creating unnecessary irritation, they might throw obstacles in the way of a restoration of a friendly understanding between them.

I find it asserted in the statement referred to, that I have, in the name of my government, demanded that the United States government should pass a law for the introduction of British goods into the American ports, and also that the United States should undertake to force France to receive into her harbours British manufactures.

I beg permission, Sir, to declare that neither of these demands have been made by me, and that my meaning must not have been understood, if such was conceived to have been its import. I could not have demanded the passage of such a law as above stated, because my government does not pretend to interfere with the internal government of a friendly power, nor did I mean to demand that America should force France to receive our manufactures.

All I meant to say was, that the admission of French commerce into the ports of England has been excluded from the United States.

ports, was regarded by Great Britain as highly unfriendly in America, and that a continuation of such policy would be retaliated upon by Great Britain, with similar restrictions on her part, which was so far merely an offering of like for like. But while the American non-importation act excludes British trade from the United States' ports, it must be recollected that it goes still further and excludes also British armed ships from American ports, while it admits those of the enemies of Great Britain. "A neutral nation is responsible for the equality of its rules of conduct towards the belligerent powers" (to use the words of an American secretary of state in the year 1796) and therefore the part of the law which establishes an inequality was justly an object of more serious complaint on the part of G. Britain. You are aware, sir, of the advantages which his majesty's enemies have derived from this state of inequality, which enables them, though possessing no port in this hemisphere, continually to prey on the trade of his majesty's subjects, secure of a refuge for their cruisers and their prizes.

The prohibition of entry to his majesty's ships under these circumstances, might, perhaps, justify G. Britain in asserting, that whatever reason she may have for repealing or modifying her orders in council, so as to lessen or entirely remove the pressure now unavoidably laid on the trade of America as a neutral nation, she might yet refuse to enter into any discussion on that subject with the United States, until either by the revocation of the prohibition above stated, or the placing all the belligerents under the same prohibition, America should cease to violate the duties of a neutral nation.

With respect, however, to the supposed demand that America should force the entry of British manufactures into France, it is most particularly necessary that I should explain myself, as a total misconception appears to have taken place upon this point. The question of retaliation on the French decrees is directly one between England and France. In consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, we have in our defence been obliged to blockade France and prohibit all trade in French articles in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles. This measure of retaliation, it is wished, should operate on France alone, but from the trade carried on with France by America, it unavoidably operates also on her; it is a measure to destroy the French trade in return for similar measures of France on which it is retaliatory, and its acting on neutrals is an incidental effect of it, consequent upon the submission of neutrals to the original measures of the enemy against Great Britain. It is, indeed, melancholy that the unnatural situation of Europe should produce such a result, but I cannot see how this can be considered as war on American commerce, when all other American trade but that which is carried on with our enemy's ports in defiance of a blockade authorised by the laws of nations is unaffected by it. We complain that America does not resist the regulations of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and object to permitting the French to trade with her during their continuance against the commerce of England; but this is not exacting, as has been represented, that America should force British manufactures into France: it is pursuing only a just course of retaliation on our enemy. If America wishes to trade with France, if French commerce is of importance to her—we expect she would exact of France to trade with her as she has a right to demand in her quality of neutral; but if she does not choose to exercise this right, all we ask is, that she should abstain from lending her assistance to the trade of France, and not allow her commerce to be a medium of undermining the resources of Great Britain.

I have thought it necessary thus to endeavor to set these two points, in their true light: the repeal of the law was asked, as being an unfriendly measure, partial in its operation against Great Britain, and a prospect of retaliation was held out on its commercial operation if continued. This is no demand on the United States to admit British manufactures; they are at liberty to continue that law, only as it is of an unfriendly nature, some restriction of a similar kind was to be expected from England; and with respect to the alleged demand for forcing British goods, the property of neutrals, into French ports, if the United States are willing to acquiesce in the regulation of the French decrees unlawfully affecting England through them they cannot surely be surprised if we consider ourselves as at liberty to refuse permission to the French to profit by that acquiescence.

I will now, Sir, take the opportunity of stating to you, that I have received from His Majesty's Secretary of State, the correspondence of which you did me the honor to transmit to me a copy in your letter dated October 17. My government have not been able to see in it satisfactory proof of the repeal of the French decrees, and doubt whether the trade carried on by licences between France and America, will not be regarded, even here, as proof of the continuation of them in their fullest extent, for if they were to any extent repealed, so that extent at least no licence should be necessary, a licence being given to allow what but for that licence would be prohibited.

The continued absence hitherto of any

instrument by which the repeal has been effected, is a matter also of surprise, for if there were any fair dealing in the transaction, no reason can be given by France for not producing it; it is very desirable that it should be produced, if such an instrument be in existence, in order that we may know to what extent the decrees have been repealed, if they really have been so in any respect. Mr. Russel however, does not appear to have been in possession of it at the date of his letter of last July. It is indeed become particularly interesting, that we should see this instrument since the publication of Mr. Russel's correspondence with his own government, by which it appears that really, and in fact, the French government did not release any American ships taken after Nov. 1, until they had become acquainted with the President's Proclamation, and that vessels have been taken so late as Dec. 21, in the direct voyage from this country to London; for until a copy of such instrument is produced, it is impossible to know whether any other trade is allowed by France than that between her own dominions and the ports of the U. States.

I have the honor to be, &c,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Jan. 14, 1812.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of December 17th, and I embrace the first moment that I could command, to make the observations which it suggests.

It would have afforded great satisfaction to the President, to have found in the communication, some proof of a disposition in the British government to put an end to the differences subsisting between our countries. I am sorry to be obliged to state, that it presents a new proof only of its determination to adhere to the policy, to which they are imputable.

You complain that the import of your former letters has been misunderstood in two important circumstances: that you have been represented to have demanded of the United States, a law for the introduction of British goods into their ports, and that they should also undertake to force France to receive British manufactures into her harbors.

You state that on the first point, it was your intention only to remonstrate against the non-importation act, as partial in its operation, and unfriendly to Great Britain, on which account its repeal was claimed, and to intimate that if it was persevered in, Great Britain would be compelled to retaliate on the commerce of the United States, by similar restrictions on her part. And on the second point, that you intended only to urge, that in consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, your government had been obliged to blockade France, and to prohibit all trade in French articles, in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles.

It is sufficient to remark on the first point, that on whatever ground the repeal of the non-importation act is required, the United States are justified in adhering to it, by the refusal of the British government to repeal its orders in council; and if a distinction is thus produced between Great Britain and the other belligerent, it must be referred to the difference in the conduct of the two parties.

On the second point, I have to observe that the explanation given cannot be satisfactory, because it does not meet the case now existing. France did, it is true declare a blockade of England, against the trade of the United States, and prohibit all trade in English articles on the high seas, but this blockade and prohibition no longer exist. It is true also, that a part of those decrees, did prohibit a trade in English articles, within her territorial jurisdiction; but this prohibition violates no national rights, or neutral commerce, of the United States. Still your blockade and prohibition are continued, in violation of the national and neutral rights of the United States, on a pretext of retaliation, which, if even applicable, could only be applied to the former, and not to the latter interdicts: & it is required that France shall change her internal regulations against English trade, before England will change her external regulations against the trade of the U. States.

But you still insist that the French decrees are unrevoked, and urge in proof of it, a fact drawn from Mr. Russel's correspondence, that some American vessels have been taken since the 1st of Nov. in their route to England.

It is a satisfactory answer to this remark, that it appears by the same correspondence, that every American vessel which had been taken in that trade, the seizure of which rested on the Berlin and Milan decrees only, were, as soon as that fact was ascertained, delivered up to their owners. Might there not be other ground also, on which seizure might be made? Great Britain claims a right to seize for other causes, and all nations admit it in the case of contraband of war. If by the law of nations, one belligerent has a right to seize neutral property in any case, the other belligerent has the same right. Nor ought I to overlook that the practice of counterfeiting American papers in England, which is well known to the continent, has by impairing the faith due to American documents, done to the United States essential injury. Against this practice the Minister of the U. S. at London, as will appear by

reference to his letter to the Marquis Wellesley of the 3d of May, 1810, made a formal representation, in pursuance of instructions from his government, with an offer of every information possessed by him, which might contribute to detect and suppress it. It is painful to add that this communication was entirely disregarded. That G. Britain should complain of acts in France, to which by her neglect, she was instrumental, and draw from them proof in support of her orders in council, ought certainly not to have been expected.

Your remark also, that the practice of the French government to grant licences to certain American vessels, engaged in the trade between the United States and France, is an additional proof that the French decrees still operate in their fullest extent. On what principle this inference is drawn from that fact it is impossible for me to conceive. It was not the object of the Berlin and Milan decrees to prohibit the trade between the United States and France. They were meant to prohibit the trade of the United States with Great Britain which violated our neutral rights, and to prohibit the trade of Great Britain with the continent, with which the United States have nothing to do. If the object had been to prohibit the trade between the United States and France, Great Britain could never have found in them any pretext for complaint. And if the idea retaliation, could in any respect have been applicable, it would have been by prohibiting our trade with herself. To prohibit it with France, would not have been a retaliation; but a co-operation. If licencing by France the trade in certain instances, prove any thing, it proves nothing more than that the trade with France, in other instances, is under restraint. It seems impossible to extract from it in any respect, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are in force, so far as they prohibit the trade between the United States and England. I might here repeat that the French practice of granting licences to trade between the U. States and France, may have been intended in part, at least as a security against the simulated papers; the forging of which was not suppressed in England.—It is not to be inferred from these remarks, that a trade by licence is one with which the U. States are satisfied. They have the strongest objections to it; but these are founded on other principles than those suggested in your note.

It is a cause of great surprise to the President, that your government has not seen in the correspondence of Mr. Russel, which I had the honor to communicate to you on the 17th of October last, and which has been lately transmitted to you by your government, sufficient proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, independent of the conclusive evidence of the fact, which that correspondence afforded, it was not to be presumed from the intimation of the Marquis of Wellesley, that if it was to be transmitted to you, to be taken into consideration in the depending discussions, that it was of a nature to have no weight in these discussions.

The demand which you now make of a view of the order given by the French government to its cruisers, in consequence of the repeal of the French decrees, is a new proof of its indisposition to repeal the orders in council. The declaration of the French government was, as has been heretofore observed, a solemn and obligatory act, and as such, entitled to the notice and respect of other governments. It was incumbent on G. Britain, therefore, in fulfilment of her engagement, to have provided that her orders in council should not have effect, after the time fixed for the cessation of the French decrees. A pretension in Great Britain to keep her orders in force till she received satisfaction of the practical compliance of France, is utterly incompatible with her pledge. A doubt, founded on any single act, however unauthorised, committed by a French privateer, might, on that principle, become a motive for delay and refusal.

A suspicion that such acts would be committed might have the same effect; and in like manner her compliance might be withheld as long as the war continued. But let me here remark, that if there was room for a question whether the French repeal did, or did not take effect, at the date announced by France, & required by the U. S. it cannot be alleged that the decrees have not ceased to operate since the 2d of Feb. last, as heretofore observed. And as the actual cessation of the decrees to violate our neutral rights, was only essential fact in the case, and has long been known to your government, the orders in council, from the date of that knowledge, ought to have ceased, according to its own principles and pledges.

But the question whether and when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees took effect in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States is superseded by the novel and extraordinary claim of Great Britain to a trade in British articles with her enemy; for supposing the repeal to have taken place, in the fullest extent claimed by the United States, it could, according to that claim, have no effect in removing the orders in council.

On a full view of the conduct of the British government in these transactions, it is impossible to see in it any thing short of a spirit of determined hostility to the rights and interests of the United States. It issued the orders in council, on a principle of retaliation on France, at a time when it admitted the French

decrees to be ineffectual; it has sustained those orders in full force since, notwithstanding the pretext for them has been removed, and latterly it has added a new condition of their repeal, to be performed by France, to which the U. S. in their neutral character have no claim, and could not demand, without departing from their neutrality; a condition which, in respect to the commerce of other nations with Great Britain, is repugnant to her own policy and prohibited by her own laws, and which can never be enforced on any nation without a subversion of its sovereignty and independence.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, esq. &c.

It is about 9 months since a number of American seamen were seized at Dantzic, and marched to Antwerp for the French fleet. Mr. Russel made some communication to the French government with regard to them; and received a few words in answer. The impressment had been made by mistake, and the men would be released. But not one has reached home, or been heard of since, that we know of. Among them was a Mr. Sopca, who has a family in this town; when his release was requested at Dantzic, as too old to be of much use to the Emperor, it was answered, if he is not too old to serve in a merchantman, he will do for a man of war.—*Boston Pal.*

BOSTON, DECEMBER 20.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 8th Nov. 1811, received by the ship Merchant.

"From the great defalcation which has taken place in our imports of Cotton, during the last two months, (a cause which is now operating in a greater or less degree, upon almost every article of American produce) and a prevailing opinion that the supplies, under existing circumstances, must necessarily continue to be limited, a very evident change has of late been produced in the minds of both buyers and sellers.—Several large purchases have accordingly been made upon speculation, and the dealers have also been induced to come forward with more spirit than we have witnessed for a long time past. We might however naturally expect from the same feeling on the part of the holders an increasing reluctance to sell, and owing to this circumstance the sales have been less extensive than we are persuaded, would otherwise have been the case.

"Our stock of Ashes has lately been very much reduced, and we have scarcely any of the prime qualities on sale, as the late arrivals, which have been of a very trifling nature, have brought none of this description. Pearl Ashes, in particular, are almost exclusively held by speculators, who are enabled in consequence to obtain 44 to 45.—Fresh Boston Pots are worth 41 to 42s, New York 40 to 41s, and such as are stained and crusted rate from 32 to 36s per cwt.

"Turpentine has been gradually improving for the last ten days, and we have obtained 19s per cwt. for a small and very fine parcel. The speculators, however, are not willing to give this price, and a consignment, since arrived, is unsuccessfully held at the same rate—the stock here, in all hands is supposed to be fully 24,000 barrels.

"Very little American Tar remains in this market, and the fine descriptions of roany Virginia are held at 35 to 37s, while New York is worth from 30 to 36s per bbl; the demand is very limited at these prices, as Archangel Tar, of which our stock is tolerably large, may be procured at 33 to 34s per bbl.

"Rice is become so extremely scarce, that the holders of the few parcels which still remain, are not inclined to sell, and their value is therefore uncertain. We believe, however, that the new and good descriptions would now realize from 30 to 32s, and the old and inferior 27 to 29s per cwt.

"Flax-seed, for crushing, would meet with a ready demand at 78 to 80s per hhd. Our advices from Ireland state that it is scarce and much wanted in that country.

"Clover Seed well cleaned and of a bright colour, would easily obtain 110 to 120s per cwt.

"Since the date of our last Circular, a progressive improvement has been experienced in the prices of Grain; fine Wheats are more especially in demand; and the supply from all parts of these qualities is extremely limited. We are still without any arrivals from the United States.—A cargo of good American wheat, if now here, would bring 15 to 15s 6d per 70lb. It is difficult to quote with accuracy any price for Flour, as we have none in the market, but we think there is very little doubt that sweet Flour would be worth 63 to 64s per bbl.

"The demand for Tobacco suitable for the home consumption, has been regular and tolerably extensive, but it is only within the last three days that we have observed any disposition to speculate, and as yet we are able to quote very little improvement. Ordinary and middling may be worth from 21 2d to 6d, good and fine leaf 6d to 9d, and stemmed 7d and 81 2d per lb.—The very low descriptions from Maryland are still almost unsaleable.

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, *Molenvliet*

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1812.

BATAVIA.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

Samarang, July 9, 1812

1.—Lieutenants Paul and Passmore of the Bengal Light Infantry Battalion having obtained Regimental Staff appointments are permitted to return to Bengal by the first opportunity.

2.—The Pay and Allowances due to the Troops for the month of May, will be issued by the Deputy Pay-master General.
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS,
Acting Secy. to Govt. Mil. Depart.

It appears from the papers now before us that an Earthquake which occurred in Bengal on the 10th of April, was more violent and of greater extent than any which has been felt in that province for many years, having damaged several buildings at Dacca, and so far injured the Church at Serampore that it is deemed unsafe, and the performance of divine service there has been suspended till the building undergo examination and repair. The frequency of these convulsions of nature has been extraordinarily great during the present year; as one of considerable violence took place in Calcutta, on the 29th of last Dec. and the papers last received record a third, though much gentler, in the beginning of May.

It appears that some damage had been sustained and more alarm excited by an irruption into the Company's provinces of a band of Pindaris who entered near Mirzapore and penetrated to the vicinity of Dindia. A military force from Dindia was obliged to retire. Few of our readers are ignorant that this is a species of predatory force which generally composes part of a Mahratta army. They serve without wages and indeed sometimes pay a certain portion of their sport to the general of the regular force, for permission to carry on their depredations under the protection of his standard. They are not expected to encounter an armed enemy, but distress him by laying waste his country and cutting off his resources. Those who, after so long an interval, paid this unwelcome visit to the British provinces are supposed to have come to the aid of Calinger, and being too late, to have taken this mode of indemnifying themselves for the charges of equipment.

A large body of plunderers of the same description amounting to 8000 men is said to have cut off a foraging party of 1200 horses belonging to the army of Howlet Row Sindiah, in the neighbourhood of Gwalier, where he has for many months past fixed his residence.

The friends both of learning and religion most deeply regret the destruction by fire of the Printing Office belonging to the Missionary Society of Serampore, in which the translations of the Bible into various oriental languages, together with a variety of works calculated to facilitate the study of those languages perished, and the types for printing them were melted. It is however some alleviation of this disaster that the punches and matrices of those founts have been preserved and that the presses escaped—so that we may hope from the known industry of the deserving men engaged in these pursuits a speedy revival of the establishment. But the loss of so many literary works, the fruit of many years continued labour is irretrievable.

In the preceding columns we have inserted a narrative of the atrocious murders committed in the vicinity of Radcliffe and in some other parts. The examination of several persons taken up on suspicion occupies a considerable portion of several successive papers; but at the period of the latest accounts no full discovery had been made of the perpetrators.

It appears that demonstrations on the French coast had indicated a design of invading the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and vigorous measures were taken by the British government for their security. The local administrations and the inhabitants in general had come forward in a spirited and patriotic manner to aid the force employed for their defence.

Lord William Bentinck had arrived in England from Sicily, which he had left on account of some difference with the court of his Sicilian Majesty who is said to have withheld his consent from the propositions which his Lordship had been instructed to make, namely, 1st, that 10,000 Sicilian troops should be sent to Spain and Portugal. 2d, That Lord Bantnick should be appointed to the command of the Sicilian army. 3d, That English troops should garrison Palermo. That government had also given farther indications of infidelity to the common cause against the tyrant of the continent. It is well known that the Sicilian government has long been very unpopular, and that the inhabitants wish for nothing so much as to place themselves immediately under the protection of Great Britain; and the London Editor conceives that the late conduct of the Court will lead to the accomplishment of their desire. His Lordship had embarked on the Menelaus frigate, and sailed on his return for Sicily in October.

The accounts from Spain and Portugal extend to the middle of November, and it appears that till that period no general action had taken place; but the operations of several detachments are narrated, in most of which the advantage was on the side of the Allies. In the mean time the system of raising Spanish and Portuguese troops under British officers was gradually more and more extended, and there can be no doubt that the prolongation of the war, with frequent skirmishes, will give to those new levies the skill and steadiness of veteran troops. A check is to them attended with no very serious effects—though dispersed they soon rally in a country which is perfectly known to them and where the mass of population is in their favour, and assault their enemies when least expected. But a defeat would be fatal to the invaders, who therefore dare not attack Lord Wellington in the post which he occupies, and his Lordship, knowing that by persisting in his Fabian plan he must in the end prevail, is not to be diverted from it. One of the papers contains a masterly description of the famous post of Torres Vedras, with just commendation of Lord Wellington's discernment in appreciating its natural advantages, and of the skill of the Engineers who have rendered it nearly as impregnable as Gibraltar. This we shall have the satisfaction of giving to our Readers in a subsequent number.

It appears that the United States of America have taken possession of the Florida, on which occasion the British Minister, Mr. Foster, remonstrated on the part of Spain our Ally. The reply of Mr. Montoie is to the effect, that one part of the country in question of right belongs to the United States, being included in Louisiana which they had purchased from France. That, however, they had hitherto, from the desire of cultivating a good understanding with Spain, abstained from enforcing the right thus acquired, till they found that the same revolutionary spirit which prevails in Spanish South America had begun to be diffused here also, so that unless occupied by the American Government, this Province would either be erected into an independent state, or fall into the hands of some other European power, either of which events would be attended with danger to the United States. The same necessity arising from the inability of Spain to maintain her authority in the latter part, is urged to justify the seizure of it also in the present crisis.

By the papers of Philadelphia, we have been favoured with papers from the 14th to the 24th of January, from one of which

we have extracted an interesting correspondence between Mr. Foster and Mr. Montoie on the subject of the orders in Council—and the following is an abstract of the other principal articles of their contents.

The proceedings in Congress indicate vigorous preparations for war; but as far as we can gather from these papers the general sense of the nation is in favour of pacific measures. An additional army had been voted, and after long debates on its magnitude, whether 10,000, 15,000 or 25,000 men, it has been carried in favour of the last number. Another question whether the officers necessary for the whole thirteen regiments should be raised at once, or only one half till half the number of men should be actually embodied, was decided in favour of the complete establishment. On the 11th January, the President approved and signed the act for an additional Military force.

One of these papers contains a memorial from the citizens of Pennsylvania to the legislature, praying for the abolition of the punishment of death, which they alledge is found less effectual than perpetual imprisonment for the prevention of offences, and often leads to impunity from the commiseration of juries, who are thereby rendered unwilling to convict.

Some of these articles we shall present to our Readers at full length in a subsequent number.

On the 11th of January, a motion was made to empower the President, to employ the militia beyond the limits of the United States; the object of which is professed to be the invasion of Canada. It was warmly opposed as totally subversive of the principles of the constitution.

On the 10th, Mr. Randolph moved for a resolution, that the President, to employ the regular army, when not engaged in actual service, in the construction of roads, canals and other improvements. This was opposed on the principle, that any labour of this sort would be derogatory to the character of a soldier, except they were military roads and fortifications, in which works soldiers were already constantly employed under their officers; and that the introduction of such a proposal at a time when a large additional force had just been voted for military operations, appeared to have no other object than to throw ridicule on this recent act of the legislature. Mr. Randolph combated the idea of degradation by the example of the first military power in the world, the Romans, by whose armies highways were constructed some of which remain to this day.

Some able speeches against the measure of war were made by Mr. Shelley, Mr. Findley and Mr. Stora, who assert that it would be engaged in without an adequate object, that the cause of commerce in dependence of which it urged to be necessary, would be entirely ruined by the measure, and that the aggressions of France which were submitted to in silence, were greater than those complained of from Great Britain. Against the additional force it is urged, that the ranks of the present army are not filled; and the difficulty of raising men is accounted for on a principle, which bespeaks the happy condition of the American state; namely, that there is no class of men there obliged to enlist for bread, as every man is able to earn a better livelihood by his own industry.

Hostilities had taken place with some of the Indian tribes between the Ohio and Wabash, who were excited to war by one who gives himself out as a prophet. In a battle near Fort Wayne, 196 white men were killed and wounded, and there was a great slaughter of the Indians. On the 24th December, a conference took place at Fort Harrison with the Indian Chiefs, who confessed their error, avowed their repentance and begged forgiveness. Thus tranquillity appears to have been restored.

PRINTED BY A. M. HUBBARD, Molenet.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the nature of the problem, its scope, and its impact.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized for many years, and it is one of the reasons why the United States has been able to maintain its position as a world power. The second reason is the fact that the United States has a large and powerful navy. This navy has been able to project American power around the world, and it is one of the reasons why the United States has been able to maintain its position as a world power. The third reason is the fact that the United States has a large and powerful economy. This economy has been able to produce the goods and services which the world needs, and it is one of the reasons why the United States has been able to maintain its position as a world power.

[illegible][illegible]

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 a loan of \$100,000,000 from the
 International Bank for Reconstruction
 and Development, which was
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 financial assistance to the
 countries of the world which
 were damaged by the war.

[illegible]

It was found that the majority of the respondents were male, with a mean age of 38 years. The majority of the respondents were employed full-time, with a mean income of \$40,000 per year.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources and timeline needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any lessons learned for future projects.

the following information of 1964:
The first of the following is a list of the
names of the persons who have been
in the United States since 1964, and
the second is a list of the persons who
have been in the United States since 1964.

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

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4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement or further action.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.